FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN SAYS NO CHANCE OF WAGE INCREASE

PY301840 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 30 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin yesterday said there was absolutely no chance of a wage rise, saying that any change of tack on that point would bring back inflation within two months followed by even higher unemployment.

Alfonsin also denied that the National Food Plan (PAN) was charity, as claimed by some political opponents because of what he termed their electoral problems. He said PAN was instead a debt which society owed its poorest members and promised a new housing programme for low-income families would be added to the government's social assistance schemes next week.

The president insisted that speeches such as yesterday's were in no way electioneering but made in his capacity as "president of the Argentines and not as an irresponsible demagogue or election opportunist."

During his speech Alfonsin was constantly interrupted by his younger supporters cheering and singing from among the noisy crowd of nearly 30,000.

The president's remarks were made in the course of a speech in Moron football ground after receiving the keys to that city. Some 100 people received IOMA membership cards from the President during a ceremony which inaugurated a medical assistance plan (IOMA) that will benefit 52,000 families with five or more children.

Buenos Aires Governor Alejandro Armendariz, Lieutenant-Governor Elva Roulet, the local mayor, and many other leading figures of church and state were present.

VICE PRESIDENT DENIES UNREST AMONG MILITARY

PY301835 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 30 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] San Miguel de Tucuman (NA-DYN) -- Vice-President Victor Martinez, who was in town yesterday on the feast-day of its patron saint, hit out at small groups bent on destabilization but insisted that neither politicians nor "men in uniform" were among them. While recognizing that present wages were not the best, he ruled out any relaxation of the freeze now in force.

Martinex also predicted that 53 percent would vote Radical in the November midterm congressional elections and that the Austral Plan would continue beyond these elections since it had the support of 73 percent of the population.

The vice-president, who also had to contend with protesting sugar-workers, warned the provinces against expecting too many federal revenue-sharing funds, saying the central government could not remit the 60 percent requested by Neuquen Senator Elias Sapag when it also had to take care of the health, education, defence, and security of the provinces.

Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli, who was also in town for the festivities, meanwhile ruled out any amnesty law, also said the Austral Plan would continue, and forecast that inflation for September would be around 2.5 percent.

Troccoli denied there was any unrest among the military and added that "thanks to our security forces, organized crime has been unable to become organized in this country."

He cited the Puccio case and others now in the law courts as examples of this. He also said he expects the Spanish Government to hand suspected rightwing terrorist Raul Guglielminetti over to Argentine authorities very soon.

Foreign Trade Secretary Ricardo Campero, Regional Development Secretary Eduardo Poliche and Interior Undersecretary Raul Galvan travelled to Tucuman with Troccoli.

Defense Minister Comments

PY280144 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1529 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Formosa, 27 Sep (TELAM) -- Defense Minister Roque Carranza today categorically ruled out the existence of any uneasiness within the Armed Forces and stated that any rumor stating that there is such unrest is completely groundless.

Asked whether there was any news about wages for military personnel, Carranza said that the subject is under study because the country as a whole is having a rough time. He pointed out, however, that any changes in this regard would basically depend on the financial resources available to the Armed Forces.

In response to further questions by journalists the minister answered that there are no disagreements within the Armed Forces of any type whatsoever and added that any rumors to the contrary are absolutely groundless.

Asked about the reactivation along the border with Paraguay, Carranza said that everything possible is being done to reactivate border areas throughout the country. He admitted that according to the national defense project, the reactivation of border areas in Argentina is a high priority. However, he went on to explain that the problem is complex because situations are different in various border areas from Tierra del Fuego to Misiones Provinces.

AIR FORCE CHIEF COMMENTS ON DISUNION, BUDGET

PY301505 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2135 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Mendoza, 27 Sep (NA) -- Air Force Chief of Staff Brigadier General Ernesto Crespo today delivered a strong speech in Mendoza, stating that in Argentina "there is still sectorial selfishness which divides instead of unites, thus making utopian that desired national unity which is now more indispensable than ever." Crespo was speaking during a ceremony held at the premises of the 4th Infantry Brigade, which is located 7 km from Mendoza, marking the 25th anniversary of the incorporation of Sabre fighter bombers into the Air Force.

During the ceremony, Crespo said that "we will not tolerate the preaching of disunion. Nothing and no one will divert us from our goals, because the destiny of our institution, which we must preserve above all circumstances, is at stake."

"We basically do not wish lack of moderation, selfishness, passion, or poor memory to again prevail over reason, balance, prudence, and the restraint required to consolidate the course taken when the Air Force was created and strengthened in the Malvinas conflict," Crespo added. The Air Force chief of staff also said that "we want to unite around agreements, contribute to unity, and talk in peace in order to bear the individual sacrifices imposed by the future of the institution."

Referring to the Air Force budget, Crespo stated that "it agrees with the difficult situation the country is experiencing when facing serious socioeconomic problems." He stressed that "our military and civilian personnel also witness the disuniting attempts that are reflected in criticism which is not always in keeping with everyone's loyal intentions."

"We do not reject dialogue or even discussions. Furthermore, it is a duty to point out mistakes, and we want them to do so, but face to face as friends, and not through public criticism, which only stirs up resentment among people and brings discredit upon the institution," Crespo stated.

Before the ceremony, Crespo met with journalists and, asked about the trial of the former commanders in chief, replied that "now everything is in the hands of justice. The prosecutor's contentions were just contentions, and now the charges must be proven. It is the defense's turn now."

"I cannot risk giving an opinion because I cannot afford to make a mistake," Crespo stated.

Asked about the Air Force budget, Crespo stated that "it agrees with the country's situation," emphasizing that therefore "we are under some restrictions, but with intelligence, willingness, and a bit of goodwill we will do well."

FINANCE SECRETARY DENOUNCES PROTECTIONIST MEASURES

PY300138 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Sep 85 p 17

[Text] (NA) -- Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn yesterday warned there will be no solution to the foreign debt problem unless industrialized nations stop their protectionist measures.

If industrialized countries "do not stop this policy of discrimination, there will be no possible solution" to the debt crisis, Brodersohn said. Continued protectionism means that "the debt will not be payable within a context of economic growth," he added.

"We demand a serious and responsible solution (to the debt issue) which includes asking for a ten- to twelve-year moratorium and a three-year grace period," Brodersohn said at a Radical Party meeting in Avellaneda.

Brodersohn, the government's chief negotiator in foreign debt talks with creditors, admitted Argentina is not "in agreement with the way the issue is being handled" in industrialized countries and restated the government's demand for a "political solution" to the debt crisis.

Turning to the domestic economy, Brodersohn was optimistic the anti-inflation plan would work. "Never again will it be said in Argentina that democratic governments are incompetent or irresponsible" in their economic policy, he said.

Brodersohn also called on the private sector to break away from its dependence on the state and search for new markets abroad.

"The private sector is more and more dependent on favours, subsidies and initiatives from the government," he said. "This is most evident in the areas of paper products, petrochemicals and energy."

"The industrial sector is obsolete, stagnant and enclosed in its own parameters," Brodersohn stated. "It locks itself in the domestic market more and more without going out and competing internationally."

SOURROUILLE DEPARTS FOR WORLD BANK MEETING IN ROK

PY010219 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Juan Sourrouille tonight left for Seoul, Korea, where the yearly meeting of the World Bank and the IMF will take place over the next few days. Sourrouille left from Ezeiza airport.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH PRC

PY302001 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2249 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Sep (TELAM) -- The Argentine-PRC Joint Commission has concluded a 4-day meeting with the signing this afternoon of an additional protocol that includes, among other points, the development of a project for building steel silos for grain and plants for processing corn.

The agreement was signed by Foreign Trade Secretary Ricardo Campero and PRC Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi at the Foreign Trade Secretariat at 600 Julio Roca Street in this capital, with the participation of officials from the two countries.

During the meetings held from 23 September until today, the commission discussed bilateral trade and agreed on the need to implement the necessary mechanisms to intensify it and to diversify export and import products.

Campero and Jia Shi reported that the issues discussed include development projects in the areas of wine production; equipment and technology for processing fruits and vegetables; equipment for producing glass containers and ampules for cosmetics; and cattle raising plants for meat production and exports.

Regarding the possibility of studying new projects, the commission also considered the naval and railroad industries; running water processing plants; and other projects related to sanitation, urban development, and the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

NONPAYMENT STALLS CONSTRUCTION OF YACYRETA DAM

PY010140 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1318 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (DYN) -- Eighty percent of the construction works on the Yacyreta Dam on the Paraguayan side ceased today because the owners of the island over which the dam across the Parana River is being built demanded indemnity payments of approximately $8 million, which Argentina must come up with.

This information was relayed to DYN this morning by Jorge Krisch, Paraguayan executive director of the Yacyreta Binational Entity. Krisch explained that the people who own the island have canceled the temporary permits they had granted to the binational enterprise, but did not file suits against the enterprise, hoping to begin negotiations today.

GOVERNMENT TO FORCEFULLY IMPLEMENT ECONOMIC MODEL

PY282020 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Excerpt] At the conclusion of the last cabinet meeting, Planning and Coordination Minister Dr Guillermo Bedregal stated that the government has decided to act energetically and forcefully to implement the new economic model. In the past few hours, the executive branch seriously assessed the preliminary results of the new economic policy, and noted that some readjustments were necessary especially in the operation of some state-owned enterprises that have an arbitrary and feudal management.

Program Described As 'Positive'

PY281630 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Government officials have stated that the new economic model is yielding positive results. Planning Minister Guillermo Bedregal has said that, after the new economic program was implemented by the constitutional government a month ago, the first assessment of that program is important and positive, although it is necessary to make readjustments in keeping with its implementation.

Bedregal called Peruvian President Alan Garcia's proposal to create a Latin American Monetary Fund to replace the IMF, -- which, for some sectors, has substantially depressed the economies of the Latin American nations -- a highly constructive initiative. Bedregal then admitted that this kind of initiative, which was voiced before the United Nations, is already existing, as is the case with FONPLATA [River Plate Basin Fund] and the Andean Reserve Fund, which should be expanded at a Latin American level in order to avoid a confrontation with the IMF.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON STATUS OF TALKS WITH COB

PY010320 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Interior, Migration, and Justice Minister Fernando Barthelemy has said there are prospects for holding talks with the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] and that several preliminary contacts have been made in the past few hours. Nevertheless, Barthelemy explained that the government has not received any pressure and he emphasized that the state of siege cannot be lifted.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] However, do you think there is a possibility of holding talks and afterward overcoming the conflict through the talks?

[Barthelemy] The government has always been willing to hold talks to solve the problem although those talks should be held without people being confined and without pressure. Basically, the pressure to lift the state of siege cannot be allowed. The state of siege will be maintained. We also will not hold talks under pressure of a strike. Even though it is a sectorial strike, it is still a strike. [end recording] Moving on, the interior minister said that the state of siege will not be lifted under any circumstance anywhere in the country because it is a general measure.

ARMY COMMANDER SAYS EXTREMISTS WARNED ON DISTURBING PUBLIC ORDER

PY301842 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Army Commander General Raul Lopez Leyton has delivered a speech on the anniversary of the Special Forces Training Center, CITE, in Cochabamba. He said: We have gone out into the streets to guarantee the principle of authority, an attitude which was supported here and abroad, because we are the able guardians of national security and permanent guarantors of internal order. General Lopez Leyton added: We have complied with the law at the service of the country, and we have strongly warned extremists that we will not allow the country to be dragged into social convulsions, which bring so much destruction and misery, as long as there are soldiers willing to answer the people's call as faithful interpreters of their patriotics feelings.

General Lopez Leyton also said: The country is enduring the anguish caused by the international economic crisis. However, discouragement has never overwhelmed the victorious spirit of our soldiers who, in response to the people's aspirations, are trying to guide those accustomed to privileges to act within the current state of law. To do so, the chaotic financial situation affecting the country had to be overcome, so that an atmosphere of peace could be established to counteract the effects of those days when the population was terrorized by actions of professional agitators who created chaos and anarchy, thus threatening to destroy the democratic order extablished by the will of the people.

MINISTER 'SURPRISED' BY AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT

PY301846 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Enrique (Estola) and Marcia Irene (Alvez), who are representatives of Amnesty International, an institution concerned with the respect of freedom and human rights throughout the world, have visited the country. After a brief visit to the country, which as we all know is affected by a state of exception, the Amnesty International representatives said that there is evidence of violations of human rights; that the workers' right to strike has been ignored; that the government has not considered the very poor situation of the relatives of the people who have been banished; and that the Bolivian press does not report what is really happening in the country, because it looks as if it has a commitment with the government.

The Amnesty International representatives have already left for Peru, so it was impossible to talk with them. They said that it was impossible for them to meet with government officials and that they only met with some leaders of the COB. They said, however, that they are going to return in the next few days to continue their evaluation of the Bolivian situation. The government has already responded to the declarations of the Amnesty International members. Information Minister Reinaldo Peters said:

[Begin recording] I was very much surprised to hear that (Estola) said that the government has violated human rights and that he found evidence of it. I am very much concerned over that statement by one of the highest Amnesty International representatives, because this organization has always been moderate and objective in its declarations. I would like to ask (Estola) where he found violations of human rights. Every government action is within the Constitution. The state of siege itself is a right recognized by the Constitution; therefore, it is logical that there cannot be any violation of human rights if the government acts within the Constitution and the law. This is a very hasty declaration, and I am very surprised that it comes from Amnesty International, because that organization's impartiality and objectivity are at stake. [end recording]

MILITARY DEVELOPING MODERN ANTIAIRCRAFT SYSTEM

PY271521 San Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Sep 85 p 20

[Text] The most ambitious and modern antiaircraft defense project ever carried out by a third world country is being developed by Brazil at a cost that should amount to $1 billion by the year 2000. The first phase of this program will be presented tomorrow by the Avibras Aerospacial, from San Jose dos Campos, to Army Minister General Leonidas Pires Goncalves: the prototype of a test batch of the electronic firing control system, FILA, one of the most modern of the type developed by the Western world, equipped with three radar units, a laser tracking system, a looped television circuit and third-generation computers to trigger rapid firing cannon and surface-to-air missiles.

The national Avibras enterprise, which subcontracted with the Swiss group Contraves, was the successful bidder to the federal government in 1983 to fulfill the first phase of the 15-year program and received an order for 12 FILA units. Investments for this first phase amount to $130 million. The contract also provides for the production of two prototypes to be delivered by December. The overall program, which was defined in 1984, will begin to mature with the purchase of 140 control systems by the Brazilian Army with which, during the next decade, the country will have an agile and effective antiaircraft system against enemy planes flying low and at high speed.

According to a general who worked with former Minister Walter Pires, under whose administration the program was developed, "the program can be considered unique among the developed countries, because it will produce all the components of the antiaircraft defense system in Brazil, ranging from the firing control system to the cannons and missiles." Avibras is also developing a highly effective medium-range missile with a range of about 6,000 km. It is the AV-SA 6, similar to the French Roland, with a 7-kg warhead and a speed of 2,100 km per hour. The Avibras laboratory is also studying the possibility of producing a larger carrier missile [vector], capable of operating at a distance of 20 km with a 50 kg warhead. It is inspired in the U.S. Sparrow missile. The 35-mm rapid firing cannons, capable of firing 2,100 rounds per minute, will be manufactured through a special agreement reached with the Swiss Oerlikon Company, which is the regular supplier of the Brazilian ground forces. Initially the FILA is going to operate fitted on a twin 35-mm rapid firing cannon and, eventually, on one of the four ROLAND batteries imported from France in the 1970s basically for the purpose of studying their technology.

Avibras President Joao Verdi Carvalho Leite explained that "choosing the name for the equipment was rather complicated because in addition to calling it a real Brazilian name we wanted a name that could also be understood abroad. The nearest thing to a guardian was the fila dog and these four letters are the acronym of "Fighting Intruders at Low Altitude' which, in English, means exactly what our equipment does. It was a good choice." The firing control system [Equipamento Diretor de Tiro -- EDT], as the FILA is called in the Army, is formed by three radar units (detection radar, tracking radar, and high resolution radar), a looped television to carry out visual detection, a digital computer system, a central control system, a laser tracking system and generator. The antennas and scanner "boxes" ["caixas" oticas] are fitted on the roof of the air-conditioned unit, similar to a container, but fire-resistant and designed so it can be fitted on the semi-armored Avibras-Tectran unit -- currently used as a multiple launcher for the Astros II rockets -- mounted on an ordinary truck or a standard trailer. The equipment can also be air-transported by Hercules C-130 aircraft.

When in action, its parabolic antenna rotates at a speed of 60 rotations per minute, covering a variable circle of 20 to 25 kilometers. If it should detect two fighters approaching at high speed, for example, the main computer automatically alerts the operators supplying the characteristics (altitude, speed, direction, possible angle) of the approaching aircraft and transfers that information to the firing processor without discontinuing the watch. It can probably detect eight aircraft at the same time. The system processes the data it receives immediately and selects the most appropriate defense system for each case: it fires a missile against distant aircraft and its anti-aircraft batteries against the closer aircraft. The main computer is responsible for such an incredible response. The Cora II/III type carried out the ballistic calculations for the cannons, issues the signal sounds for the missiles, aids in the tracking and constantly checks the unit controlling all its components. Moreover, it registers false signals and eliminates them but at the same time, informs the crew of their existence, it provides coordinates to the Television operator (who operates it as if it were a video-game even using a joy-stick, and prevents firing against "friendly" aircraft. The laser tracker is probably the most sophisticated system: it follows the target aircraft with a ray of light that cannot be detected by the defense sensors of the "intruder" and does not show where the source that is generating it is located, thus preventing counter attacks guided by sound waves.

GUIMARAES STRESSES NECESSITY OF INFORMATICS LAW

PY251902 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Sep 85 p 22

[Text] Sao Paulo -- The reserving of the market for the national informatics industry was a wise measure that permitted the development of that industry in the country. Therefore, this measure should not be abrogated despite the foreign pressures exerted on the government. This was the tone of the speeches delivered yesterday during the opening of the 18th National Informatics Congress and the 5th International Informatics Fair at Anhembi Park [in Sao Paulo]. The ceremony was presided over by acting President Ulysses Guimaraes. Eleven ministers and [Sao Paulo] Governor Franco Montoro also were present.

Ulysses Guimaraes stated that the informatics industry of Brazil has acquired an almost symbolic character because it has permitted a resurgence, through the national Congress, of the exercise of democracy and sovereignty after years of arbitrariness. According to Guimaraes, the Congress affirmed itself as an instrument of the people's will and as a catalyst of the nation's ideals when it voted on the Informatics Law, which in his opinion represents the expression of the national goals of progress, liberty, and autonomy.

The acting president added that "Brazil could never relinquish its right to grow, free from the threats of economic and technological submission that could compromise our democratic option and our hopes for well-being."

Guimaraes emphasized that the significance of the informatics industry for the country's social, economic, political, cultural, scientific, and technological development confirms the conviction that the maintenance of a conscientious, dynamic, firm, and judicious informatics policy is a must.

Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer recalled that the Informatics Law emerged from a broad debate in which several social levels participated. Finance Minister Dilson Funaro stated that reserving a market is the only tool the underdeveloped countries possess to guarantee the necessary technological development. Paulo Roberto Feldman, the president of the 18th National Informatics Congress, stated that "the Brazilian informatics model is the only case in our modern history of an industrial policy discussed and sovereignly approved by a nation's congress."

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES REGIONAL DISARMAMENT

PY302107 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Report by Jose Francisco Contreras]

[Text] Defense Minister Patricio Carvajal has noted that before a regional disarmament agreement can be reached, all Latin American countries must sign and approve the Tlatelolco Treaty on nuclear weapons. Moreover, he said these countries must seek the enforcement of the Ayacucho Declaration and the establishment of a control mechanism. The defense minister made this statement during a press conference he held this morning at the Defense Ministry.

Regarding the disarmament proposal by Peruvian President Alan Garcia, Vice Admiral Carvajal said that prior to this, all treaties and agreements on disarmament, such as the Tlatelolco Treaty, which Argentina has not approved and the Ayacucho Declaration, under which the eight signatory countries promised to acquire only defensive weapons and no offensive or attack weapons, must be fully enforced. He also noted that above all, citizens must be the first to try to achieve disarmament.

The defense minister also noted that the extension of Chilean sovereignty over the 350 miles surrounding Easter Island and Sala y Gomez island was important, and that the construction of a port in Easter Island is still a priority. He also praised the construction of the southern defense highway defense, and the work carried out by the Chilean Air Force task force in the Antarctic, which this year carried out an expedition to the North Pole [as heard].

The defense minister declined to comment on the national agreement by noting that this is not within the competence of the Armed Forces.

JUDGE INDICTS STUDENT, TRADE UNION LEADERS

PY302116 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Seven student leaders and the president of the oil workers union, who are under arrest, have been indicted. The indictment was issued by Judge Sergio Valenzuela in keeping with a petition submitted by the Interior Ministry against those who instigated violence on 4 September. Moreover, regarding the same case, the following people have been arrested: Arturo Martinez, secretary general of the self-styled National Workers Command [CNT], MDP [Popular Democratic Movement] leader Fanny Pollarolo; and Jose Luis Figueroa and Jose Rivera Carrion, leaders of the Construction Workers National Confederation. The following student leaders have been indicted by Judge Valenzuela for violating three measures of the state security law: Tomas Jocelyn-Holt; Esteban Valenzuela; Eduardo Aranquis; Ricardo Brodsky; Ruben Duenas; Christian Baeza and Jaime Andrade. Judge Valenzuela also indicted Jose Ruiz Di Giorgio, president of the oil workers union.

Confiscates CNT Papers

PY271406 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Judge Sergio Valenzuela has ordered that 94 people whom the government has charged with sponsoring and instigating the violent actions of 4 and 5 September be forbidden to leave the country. They bear major responsibility for the actions that ended with 10 dead, more than 40 injured, and damages amounting to several million pesos.

Valenzuela, who is a Santiago Appellate Court member, also ordered the confiscation of all the documents of the so-called National Workers Command. Yesterday afternoon, he continued questioning those who were forbidden to leave the country. Lawyer Pedro Barria Gutierrez and Rose Mary Baez will be questioned today.

43 UNIVERSITY STUDENTS ARRESTED IN PROTEST

PY281625 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0154 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 27 Sep (EFE) -- Forty-three University of Santiago (USACh) students were arrested tonight while they were standing a vigil. The arrested students, including 15 university student leaders, were holding a peaceful demonstration inside the university's electronic engineering department. The purpose of the vigil was to demand the freedom of another 13 arrested students and an explanation of the death of graduate student Julio Santibanez, as a consequence of a dynamite explosion.

The 43 students were transported from the university in Carabinero vans.

University authorities had warned the students taking part in the vigil that they would be dislodged if they continued with their action and the rector, who had called the police, gave them a 15-minute deadline.

The students, after another massive arrest, announced that they will begin a new vigil on Monday 30 September with another group of students to demand the release of the total of 56 arrested students (13 previously arrested and 43 arrested today).

INDICTMENTS AGAINST OPPOSITION MAGAZINES REJECTED

PY251929 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0406 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 24 Sep (EFE) -- The appellate court today rejected the petitions by the Chilean Government to indict journalists working for the magazine ANALISIS and the publisher of the Jesuit magazine MENSAJE. The first instance rulings were favorable to the journalists working in these two opposition magazines, but the Interior Minister apealed and now the appeals have been turned down. In both cases, the government of General Augusto Pinochet charged the magazines with violating provisions established in the state internal security law. The petition for the indictment of Father Renato Hevia, the publisher of MENSAJE, was based on editorials published in February 1985. The indictment against ANALISIS publisher Juan Pablo Cardenas and other journalists working for that opposition magazine was based on editorials and articles published by ANALISIS in several issues beginning in June 1985.

CARABINEROS LAWYERS WILL NOT PLEA BEFORE COURT

PY301500 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Excerpt] The lawyers of five former Carabineros officers tomorrow will abstain from pleading in a hearing that the military and ordinary courts will hold before the Supreme Court to establish which of them should handle the case of the kidnapping and killing of three persons. The situation arose after Special Judge Jose Canovas declared himself incompetent to handle the investigation of the case. Moreover, the Santiago military judge, Samuel Rojas Perez, has refused to allow the military court to carry out the investigation because the crime in question falls under the antisubversive law.

POLICE-M-19 CLASH LEADS TO 'INTENSE' SEARCH

PA301913 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1608 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Bogota, 30 Sep (EFE) -- A propagandistic action staged by the 19 April Movement (M-19) led to an intense shootout today in a populous neighborhood of Bogota, resulting in an initial death toll of from four to nine guerrillas killed and four policemen wounded.

The incident occurred at 0730 when a group, presumably belonging to the M-19, tried to rob a milk delivery truck to later distribute the milk among the neighborhoods in the southern part of the city. The police patrol saw the assault and in the ensuing shootout at least one guerrilla, a noncommissioned officer, and a police officer were wounded.

Subsequently, the police began a search operation resulting in new clashes during which both the police and guerrillas used automatic weapons. According to witnesses, the guerrillas used a hand grenade.

According to unofficial reports supplied by agents who participated in the operation and inhabitants of the region, between four and nine guerrillas were killed during the shootout.

The confrontation panicked the inhabitants of the San Martin de Lomas and Diana Turbay neighborhoods in the southern part of the capital. In the wake of the shootout an intense combing operation was initiated with the participation of approximately 500 uniformed policemen, members of the F-2 (security police), and an Army garrison in the capital.

The scene of the incident was cordoned off, and inhabitants were asked not to leave their houses, while local authorities and police and military commands were dispatched to the region. It was also learned that at least eight persons were arrested. The wounded police agents were taken to a hospital.

Thus far it is not known if persons not associated with the incident were injured during the shootout. It is expected that an official report will be forthcoming.

GOVERNMENT TO RESTORE LEGAL STATUS OF CSTC

PA270337 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] The government will restore the legal status of the CSTC [Trade Union Confederation of Workers of Colombia], it was announced at the Narino Palace today.

President Belisario Betancur and Labor Minister Jorge Carrillo decided to lift the sanctions imposed on that communist labor organization for having organized the civic strike of 20 June. The restoration will be in effect as long as the CSTC respects existing rules and laws.

COMMERICAL FLIGHT TALKS WITH U.S. TO RESUME

PY280257 Paris AFP in Spanish 0148 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Lima, 27 Sep (AFP) -- The new Peruvian Government headed by President Alan Garcia today decided to resume talks with the United States in order to solve the problem that has caused the suspension of flights between the two countries for the past 16 months. Transport and Communications Minister Jose Murguia and Industry, Tourism, and Integration Minister Cesar Atala left for the United States this morning in order to resume talks with U.S. authorities seeking a new agreement regarding commercial air flights. The last agreement, signed in 1946, expired in April 1984 and no renewal agreement was reached. As a consequence, the United States suspended the U.S. operational permits of the Peruvian State Airlines, Aeroperu, and Faucett Airline, a private company. Peru, in turn, canceled the permits of Eastern and Challenge Airlines. Direct commercial flights between the United States and Peru were then suspended. As a consequence passengers and cargo to either country are compelled to use indirect flights. Negotiations between the two governments that have been under way since August 1984 led to a preliminary agreement last July, but, since new President Alan Garcia was assuming his post that month, the negotiations were suspended until today.

The Peruvian delegation, headed by high-ranking Foreign Ministry authorities, will remain in the United States until 4 October. An official spokesman termed this meeting exploratory, but added that they expected very positive results.

Among some of the issues that have prevented an agreement until now are the U.S. request to be able to pick up passengers in southern Peruvian cities as well as to receive the same treatment that the Peruvian airlines receive in local airports, including the same price for gasoline and the authorization for the U.S. airlines to use their own airport services instead of the Peruvian services.

NEW APPOINTMENTS REPORTED TO HEAD MILITARY ZONES

PY302034 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1810 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Major General Ismael Araujo Vera has been appointed chief of the Second Region in Peru. Brigadier General Juan Gil Jara, who will assume his post on Tuesday, has been appointed chief of the political-military commend of Emergency Zone No 5. This zone comprises Ayacucho Department and three provinces in Huancavelica Department. Gen Araujo Vera and Gen Gil Jara replace Sinesio Jarama and Wilfredo Mori, respectively, who retired following investigations into the killings in Pucayacu and Ancomarca, Ayacucho Department. Gen Gil Jara from the Infantry branch, served as chief of the political-military command of Andahuaylas in 1984, and was promoted to brigadier general in January 1985.

Reports were thus disproved that General Adrian Huaman, who was dismissed by the previous government after making statements considered to be political in nature, would again become the chief of the political-military command.

Meanwhile, the military investigation continues into the Ancomarca massacre, in which, according to eyewitnesses, an Army patrol killed 69 campesinos. Apparently, in addition to Second Lieutenant Telmo Hurtado, who failed to report the massacre, a commander and a captain also knew about it and did not report it. According to the weekly CARETAS, it has been proven that the seven bodies found in a common grave in Pucayacu were members of a cell of the Maoist subversive organization Shining Path. Therefore this is an illegal execution, which is blamed on three Army officers and a driver who will reportedly be tried by a military court along with the presumed culprits and abettors of the massacre of the campesinos in Ancomarca.

PROGRESS REPORTED IN RELATIONS WITH CUBA

PY262353 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Uruguay and Cuba are making firm progress toward establishing diplomatic relations, Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias said in New York. However, he did not reveal whether this objective will be attained this year. This subject was discussed in the UN building where he met with the Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. Iglesias reported that Malmierca expressed his pleasure at the trade bases already established between the two countries.

MINISTER SAYS NO MORE DEFENSE BUDGET CUTS

PY270028 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] The defense budget is as low as it can be, said Dr Juan Vicente Chiarino. The defense minister met for a long time with the legislative branch budget committee to discuss the matter. As Defense Minister Chiarino left the meeting, he was approached by Carve reporters.

[Begin recording] [Chiarino] One cannot ask for miracles. It is impossible for this national defense budget to please everyone from one year to the next. We are calmly studying the question and the opposition senators themselves have recognized this. This is a question that will take time, that is, the time necessary to arrange things within the exact limits the country wishes, but not this year.

[Reporter] Why are cuts not possible?

[Chiarino] For several reasons, and I am surprised you ask, as though you did not live in our country, dear friend. Look, you know and I have said time and again that I would never sign any bill, any decree, any resolution that would cause many citizens who serve in the Army to be dismissed, creating the huge problem of unemployment in their homes. I would never do this. Do not forget that a large percentage of the Defense Ministry's expenditures are for the salaries of personnel. We have 42,000 people -- let me make this clear to you -- who are not members of the Army, the Navy, or the Air Force, but are civilian or military functionaries employed in the administration or in institutes and organizations that are not really military in character. For instance, look at the meteorology service which has almost 500 functionaries. This does not mean I would rather not see them under the Defense Ministry. [end recording]

FERNANDO ARBE APPOINTED NEW AIR FORCE COMMANDER

PY251718 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0014 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 23 Sep (EFE) -- The Uruguayan Government has appointed General Fernando Arbe commander of the Air Force, replacing Lieutenant General Manuel Buadas, one of the military chiefs who with the politicians negotiated the democratization of the country. The information was confirmed to EFE today by sources close to the presidency. The current commander must retire next October on his 60th birthday.

LUSINCHI COMMENTS ON DEBT, DRUGS AT UN MEETING

PA270016 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] The meetings among the Latin American countries continue at the United Nations. The foreign ministers of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela met today to discuss their common problem of the foreign debt. Meanwhile, Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi reiterated the need to include in the documents to refinance the debt a contingency clause that will protect the Latin American nations. The following is a report from New York by Maria Fernanda Flores.

[Begin recording] [Flores] The luncheon hosted by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for the presidents of Venezuela, Uruguay, Panama, and Brazil and Spain's Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez began at 1315. The luncheon lasted approximately 90 minutes. In his introductory speech, Javier Perez de Cuellar asked all the Latin American countries present at the luncheon for unity in the payment of the debt, that the assembly not be used to air issues not included in the agenda, and that the assembly not be used to air the private problems of each of the member countries.

Following the 90-minute luncheon, the presidents of Venezuela, Panama, and Uruguay, the Bolivian vice president, and Spain's Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez met for approximately 90 minutes to discuss important matters.

[Lusinchi] An exchange of views was held among a group of Latin Americans and Felipe Gonzalez. This meeting was called by Felipe Gonzalez. We talked of the most important common problems and Spain's membership with the EEC and what this represents for Latin America. We talked about the problem of the debt and protectionism, peace in Central America, the Contadora Group, and the possibilities, medium or long term, of creating mechanisms of association or consultations among the Latin American countries, Spain, and Portugal.

[Flores] The Venezuelan president spoke of the problem of the foreign debt, the payment of the foreign debt, and the stance adopted by Peruvian President Alan Garcia regarding this issue. President Lusinchi feels that it is of vital importance that Venezuela also adopt honest and sincere, but, above all, specific and realistic positions regarding the payment of the debt that affects Venezuela and other Latin American countries.

[Lusinchi] Venezuela has practically concluded the renegotiation of its foreign debt. We are going to request the inclusion of a contingency clause stipulating that if a debtor country faces some special situation, or, as a lawyer would say, unforeseen circumstances, the rules of the game would have to be changed. Today, after the disaster that has hit Mexico, I am much more convinced that this clause is necessary, and we will present this to be included in the documents. However, aside from the seismic catastrophes, there are also economic or financial earthquakes, and this could happen, and it does happen, in many other places.

For example, Bolivia is experiencing a real economic, financial, and social earthquake. It is very serious and we must help them. I am also going to urge the international community to support this idea of a contingency clause in the renegotiation of a debt.

[Flores] Recalling President Lusinchi's speech before the UN General Assembly last year, we find that the problem of world drug trafficking was strongly emphasized. Regarding this issue, President Lusinchi said that these are important issues that must be brought up and that he will continue to do so. He believes that this problem, a Latin American problem, should be discussed in the UN General Assembly.

[Lusinchi] This is a problem for the producing countries, for the poor producing countries, for the poor Latin American peasants of the south who grow marijuana or cocaine. I am not trying to justify this or applaud what they do, but I do wish to say that they are growing this because they cannot live off the production of other things. Here at the UN forum I will once again say what was said in Quito and what I spoke of last year before the assembly; that some sort of fund -- money, conduct, technology -- be created to help the countries that produce these drugs. It is a very strong responsibility and it should be placed on the industrialized countries because, to a large extent, their societies, in crisis, corrupt societies, are the ones that allowed such a huge consumption of the drug. In the long run, we are only victims of this situation.

[Flores] This meeting among the presidents of Uruguay, Panama, and Venezuela, the Bolivian vice president, and Spain's Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez began at 1530. The meeting was extended because of the important matters discussed. [end recording]

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES TRADE, INVESTMENT, PROTECTIONISM

PA280042 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Report by Maria Fernanda Flores]

[Text] He [President Jaime Lusinchi] arrived at the Venezuelan consulate in New York City at 1430 to open and participate in the second meeting for the promotion of foreign investments and Venezuelan exports. Of course, the meeting was attended by important representatives of U.S. industry and Venezuelan bankers. Lusinchi discussed the export situation in our country and asked for assistance to speed things up.

[Begin Lusinchi recording] Regarding trade between Venezuela and the United States, we have imported many of the things that we needed most, including food, machinery, and high-technology items. We have exported oil and iron. Things have changed. We have developed our economy and we are trying to diversity it. The old systems based on dependence cannot be maintained through time. We are now in a position to export many things that you can purchase from us. This would help us balance our trade. In order for this trade to be healthy and creative, it must act in two directions. Since we assumed office 1 and 1/2 years ago, we have been bent on fostering Venezuela's nontraditional exports. We have tried to strengthen the mechanisms for such exports and apply fiscal incentives to them As a result, it is now much easier and more profitable for us to export. In this way, a very healthy relationship can be established between U.S. importers and Venezuelan exporters. This relationship would surely be profitable. [end recording]

In addition, Lusinchi said that Venezuela is a country from which exports experience no problems and where foreign investments can be made because the country is a mature democracy.

[Begin Lusinchi recording] Venezuela is safe for business because ours is a mature, absolutely irreversible democracy. Our legal institutions are steady. We have established clear, stable rules of the game.

Venezuela has initiated its development. We have already begun to become technologically oriented. We have begun to train our people in technology. Our geographical position is exceptionally good. Venezuela lies in the north of South America and [words indistinct] Caribbean. In addition, our country serves as a bridge for traffic to other continents. We have an adequate communications system. We also have medium and high-level management that can understand perfectly the management and technical language spoken in big cities. Summing up, it is possible to hold an easy, safe relationship with Venezuela.

Here, I want to drop a word of encouragement and express the Venezuelan Government's pledge to sign agreements at all levels to set up fruitful commercial relationships. Those in Venezuela who handle exports -- our export directorate, the Foreign Trade Institute, the consulates -- know what they are doing. We are about to finally establish a different way of dealing with the state's problems.

I want to say that we have been observing from Venezuela the U.S. Government's willingness to struggle against the exaggerated protectionism applied in developed countries. The government of President Reagan has made important statements during the latest meeting of the industrial powers held in Washington to discuss the foreign debt and international trade problems. I don't want to pass final judgement on these statements, but we feel that they are interesting because they indicate the U.S. Government's willingness to face unjustifiable protectionist pressures. The United States is not a self-sufficient island. The world's big powers become less and less self-sufficient. We depend on each other. Today's world has become too small and we can only say there will be stable peace and progress to the extent that there exists a creative interrelationship. Just as excessive protectionism [words indistinct] cannot be justified, the fact that some have built developed societies the expense of the sacrifice of small, undeveloped countries is even less justified. Good afternoon. [end recording]

PEMEX TO MAINTAIN CRUDE EXPORT LEVELS, PRICES

FL271900 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1755 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Pemex has announced that it will maintain the same level of crude oil exports and regional prices in October as it has in August and September.

Pemex said that, at the recommendation of the Foreign Trade Petroleum Committee [COCEP], per barrel prices in America will be $26.75 for Isthmus oil and $23.50 for Maya. Far Eastern buyers will pay $26.50 per barrel for Isthmus oil and $23.00 for Maya, and European buyers will pay $26.25 per barrel for Isthmus oil and $22.50 for Maya.

Pemex announced that, during the third quarter of 1985, daily exports of Isthmus and Maya crudes will average 1,550,000 barrels. It also announced that during the fourth quarter the international demand for oil usually increases, for which reason it is expected that the volume of Mexican crude exports will remain about the same during the rest of 1985.

The membership of COCEP consists of the Pemex delegation and representatives from the Secretariats of Energy, Mines and Parastate Industry, Finance and Public Credit, Planning and Budget, Commerce and Industrial Development, and Foreign Relations, and from the Bank of Mexico.

SEPULVEDA SAYS DEBT IN HANDS OF WORLD BANK, IMF

FL281346 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0255 GMT 28 Sep 85

[By Roberto Gonzalez Perez]

[Text] United Nations, New York, 27 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mechanisms to resolve the problem of the Latin American foreign debt will be perfected at the next meeting of the IMF and World Bank, to be held soon in Seoul, South Korea. This was announced today by Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor during a press conference with correspondents accredited to the United Nations.

Sepulveda Amor said that Mexican Secretary of Finance Jesus Silva Herzog is now in Washington to meet with IMF officials. He said he did not know what decisions had been taken but an effort would be required to find equitable and symmetrical solutions that include debtor countries, creditor countries, and the international financial system.

When asked by a journalist whether last week's earthquakes would give rise to completely new or different relations between Mexico and the IMF, he replied that this will be defined in Seoul. Regarding the foreign debt, the Mexican foreign minister underscored the fact that a prolonged period of adjustment that impedes Latin American economic growth will have negative results on the entire world economy because the industrialized countries will lose those markets and worsen the unemployment problem.

Sepulveda Amor said that in his conversation with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz he had focused the foreign debt problem on the actions of the World Bank and IMF related to the balance of payments and financing of development, respectively.

Congress Says Payment Improbable

FL271530 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2255 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The international economic community must take into account Mexico's present economic situation to reassess its debt payments and establish fair short-range conditions, the Labor Congress has said.

The secretary of the Economic Committee of this organization, Silverio Alvarado, said that deferring interest payments on the Mexican foreign debt will not solve the country's problems. At this moment, he said, there is little possibility that the Mexican Government can pay its international creditors. The effects of the 19 and 20 September earthquakes in this capital and five southern Mexican states renders the domestic economy incapable of meeting its foreign obligations.

The official said no payment is possible abroad because of the falling prices of the raw materials exported and excessive protectionism in these countries.

With regard to the IMF loan to Mexico, he said if the IMF really wants to help it should grant the loan after a thorough anaylsis shows that the loan will have no medium-range effect on the national economy. What is really needed at this time, he said, is for the international financial community to reach an understanding on economy and trade so Mexico can sell its products abroad with no problem.

FOREIGN SECRETARY RETURNS FROM UN MEETING

FL301652 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2150 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 29 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor affirmed today that the United Nations has hope and confidence that Mexico will complete its process of reconstruction.

Upon returning to Mexico from participating in the UN General Assembly meeting, Sepulveda Amor stressed that there was an expression of solidarity manifested by the peoples of the world with Mexico concerning the disaster caused by the earthquakes on 19 and 20 September.

Sepulveda Amor said that once again at the United Nations the great sympathy of the world was expressed towards Mexico due to the tragedy it experienced and he stressed the assistance given by a large number of countries.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TRANSFER OF PRESIDENCY

Del Valle Profiled

PA280844 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0712 GMT 28 Sep 85

[By Danilo Arias Madrigal]

[Excerpts] Panama City, 28 Sep (DPA) -- Eric Arturo del Valle, who has been the new president of Panama since shortly before midnight [as received], breeds thoroughbreds in this country where horse racing is enjoyed by thousands of Panamanians. The successor to Ardito Barletta also sponsors boxers in a country that has had great champions in that sport.

The new president is 48 years old and has suffered serious heart problems that make it necessary for him to use a pacemaker. "I have to be careful of strong emotion," he has often told friends.

Eric Arturo del Valle belongs to the Republican Party, one of the groups that helped to elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta, now former president of the country, since he presented his resignation yesterday. There is no doubt that the new president clearly leans toward sports; he has been a golfer, swimmer, boxer, and even a baseball player.

Del Valle was born on 2 February 1937 in Panama City. He went to the Javier High School, then traveled to the United States to study in the Universities of Louisiana and Seule [name as received], taking courses in accounting and business administration.

On returning to Panama after his university studies in the United States, Arturo del Valle devoted himself to managing several businesses. He became general manager and president of Azucarera Nacional, and in the following years was head of Aviones Ejecutivos, S.A., and other companies, including Duval, Dixfield Investments, Servicios Unidos, Delpen, Fertilizantes del Pacifico, Bleki, Haras el Aguila, Haras san Roman, Inversiones del Valle, Nizer Investment Company, Compania Internacional de Seguros, Panamanian Industrialists Union, and the Association of Panamanian Business Executives.

Another indication of his inclination toward sports is that he is co-owner of Azucareros de Cocle, a professional baseball team. The new president is highly thought of in the area of Cocle, where he owns several properties.

Eric Arturo del Valle is married to Mariela de Diaz. They have three children: Mariela, 22, Eric Arturo, 20, and Lourdes, 19. For the moment, del Valle has not announced the new cabinet. He is expected to do so in the next few hours.

New Cabinet in '2 or 3 Days'

PA281927 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1855 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Panama City, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Eric Arturo del Valle, the new Panamanian president, told newsmen today that there will be a new cabinet "in 2 or 3 days."

This announcement opens a waiting period this weekend during which the political parties await possible changes in the new government following President Nicolas Ardito Barletta's resignation yesterday.

This morning, Migdalia Fuentes, presidential spokesman told ACAN-EFE that thus far there is nothing concrete on the possible appointment of a new cabinet, but indicated that she will meet with the new president today.

Fuentes also said that a press conference has not been planned with Eric Arturo del Valle, who recognized in his speech at the Legislative Assembly that the country "is living one of the most difficult stages of republican history at the present moment."

Upon his arrival after participating in the United Nations session in New York, Nicolas Ardito Barletta announced his "separation" from his post in view of differences with members of the party that took him to the presidency and with the Defense Forces.

Foreign Policy To 'Remain Unchanged'

PA010355 Paris AFP in Spanish 0327 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] Panama City, 30 Sep (AFP) -- Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia told AFP today that his government's foreign policy will remain unchanged. It will continue to follow its policy of independence, pacification, nonalignment, and respect for international commitments.

Abadia said that he had officially informed every country of the peaceful change in the Panamanian Government following President Nicolas Ardito Barletta's resignation on Friday and Eric del Valle's swearing in as the new president.

Meanwhile, Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cabrera said that there would be no change in the Panamanian efforts within the Contadora Group. Panama, Venezuela, Mexico, and Colombia, form the Contadora Group.

This afternoon the diplomatic corps accredited in Panama presented their respects to President del Valle during a ceremony held at the Presidential Palace.

Repercussions of Resignation Viewed

PA292239 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Sep 85 p 1 A

["As of Today" Column]

[Text] The overthrow of Ardito Barletta, who was forced to resign from the presidency of the republic, will have profound repercussions in Panama and abroad. Despite an attempt to make believe that the action conforms to a constitutional continuity, the damage will be enormous. Governments subjected to the whims of individuals who can order separations, resignations, or statements claiming incapacity due to illness, are unstable. The cases of Arturo Sucre, Aristides Royo, Ricardo de la Espriella, and Nocolas Ardito Barletta confirm the ephemeral nature of top official posts when a group of armed men reserves the right to decide when the occupants of these posts must step down. The fact that one day Ardito Barletta proudly represented the republic before top organizations and in diplomatic and international financial circles and, on the next he was forced to resign his post for no apparent valid reason, creates doubts that will never be cleared up. Foreigners from other latitudes find this tropical phenomenon, which transforms military chiefs into masters of our countries, difficult to understand, especially when they lack much prestige and are pointed at by the public as authors of serious violations of the rights of individuals and society. In view of these circumstances, to speak of social peace, a climate favorable for investment, and stability is a tasteless endeavor.

Editorial on Reasons for Resignation

PA290412 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 28 Sep 85 p 2 A

[Editorial: "Another Curtain Falls"]

[Text] At the close of this edition, the nation is still under the effects of the extended period of insecurity created by the shameful behavior of the government functionaries. The letter released at dawn today is a presumed "resignation," but a hard-to-believe "separation," because it is actually a "dismissal." The only truth in that letter is the clear mention of the Defense Forces as one of the causes -- in fact, the main cause -- of the crisis. The long rhetorical explanation about differences with the official alliance and its legislators fails to conceal a fact known to the entire population: the military that imposed him through fraud has now shamelessly deposed him. The immediate cause for such a decision has nothing to do with the objective national problems, and least of all, those of a socio-economic nature, because the repulsion to Dr Barletta's policies in these matters had been evident for months. On this specific occasion, the military chiefs chose to disregard the expressed wish of their U.S. sponsors to stay with Dr Barletta, and showed little regard in discrediting Panama before the United Nations and international public opinion. They did so within the context of the horrible crime that has people's conscience, and the demand of the victim's family, backed by the entire community, for an earnest investigation by an independent commission. This is the third time in 38 months that the military leaders have removed a president that they had imposed. But it is the first time they have done so in a desperate move to divert the attention of a greatly disturbed nation demanding justice.

Noriega Said To Force Resignation

PA010210 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Sep 85 p 16 A

["In a Few Words" column: "To My Readers"]

[Text] Very early Friday morning, I learned that Nicolas Ardito Barletta was going to be ousted.

In an earlier column -- written on Wednesday, I believe -- I commented on the flurry of rumors that had swept the city on the coup d'etat that had or was about to take place. In that column, I spent a few lines delving on the sociology of rumors, warning that they cannot be taken lightly: They are either true or become so. Moreover, the country's real situation and the top brass' mentality made a coup d'etat inevitable.

Well then, considering my source's reliability, what was going on Friday morning was not a rumor. It was a news report. Experience has taught me something. Things come to a point such that public events completely fall outside the reach of certain individuals, of plain citizens. Nothing that I could or could not have done would have had the least impact on the unfolding of this collective drama. For that reason, I did not feel prompted to change my daily routine. A discreet and more or less coded telephone call confirmed the news; except that this time there was a message added, which was not altogether unexpected: "Get lost for a few days." People are too edgy, I thought as I hung up the phone.

I went walking through a peaceful city, unaware of the furies that had become unleashed, to the place I usually go for coffee and read the daily newspapers. After 1230, I went to do some shopping at the supermarket. I was carrying my plastic bag -- containing a few groceries -- when, about a block away from my house, I heard someone softly calling me. I looked.

It was a perfect stranger. He repeated my name. Prudence told me to ignore the call and to continue on my way. However, I detected a tone of urgency, almost anguish, in his voice, which made me listen to him. "Stop there!" he suddenly ordered me. I obeyed him. Then I noticed that behind him was a person whom I completely trust, warning me: "The G-2 is waiting for you at your house," I turned back. At that exact moment, a taxi, miraculously empty, was driving, almost next to me, down Street No 45, and took me to a safe place.

During the afternoon and early night, I managed to complete the picture: Noriega urgently sent for Barletta. Immediately after Barletta made those soothing comments at Tocomen [Airport], blaming Hurricane "Gloria" for his sudden return, he was told to go straight to the General Staff office, where he was awaited. Seeing him, Noreiga began raving and yelling: "Haven't you realized by now that I kill my enemies?" Then, he let out his rage because (in his words) Barletta had not "closed ranks" with him on the Spadafora murder. He should have never have promised to establish an investigative commission. He should have left everything in the hands of the docile attorney general. Then he demanded Barletta's resignation. Barletta refused to resign. And the violent squabbling began.

Let us put the pieces in place. My morning informants told me that [First Vice President Eric Arturo] del Valle had not accepted the presidency and that the officers had not accepted [Second Vice President Roderick] Esquivel. My informants did not know why. I did: It was because Esquivel had said that the murder of Hugo [Spadafora] had to be investigated. That is the sole reason for the president's ouster, and not the political and economic differences that were adduced.

The version by Barletta's mother is substantially accurate. At 2100, her son had not yielded. For that reason the newsmen who were crowded outside the Presidential Palace were not told a thing. That is how far my reports go. From then on, I know only what everyone else knows, what has been deemed worth reporting to us during the farce at the National Assembly.

And now let us go into the purpose of this column. On Friday, my picture was given to all the G-2 agents. They began to search for me with strict orders to kill me or to forcibly take me to their chiefs' chamger of tortures. I am not afraid of dying, but I am not planning to commit suicide either, much less to help in Noriega's plans to physically eliminate me. For that reason, I have gone to a safe place. Now they [not further identified] are going to take me to an even safer place, but since my host demands that I enjoy his hospitality, I must stop all my political activities. The only thing left for me to do is to accede to his demands. Therefore, my column will surely not appear for a few days. I will renew this dialogue that has gone on for 5 years, as soon as I can. Because now, more than ever, it is necessary to clearly see the nation's situation.

I hope that this government's colorless politicians fully realize what they are getting into and do not plead ignoracne when the time comes for them to account for their actions, which will be sooner than some suspect.

Del Valle has knowlingly accepted his share of guilt [co-culpabilidad] in the horrifying crime and cover-up. He must accept the consequences. And all those who accept a ministry or directorate of any institution are also accepting their share of guilt and complicity, besides giving their anticipated blessings to their executioners.

Do not foil yourselves. Your turn will come next. The same goes to the officers who have refused or have not dared to step in with manly patriotism and esprit de corps to prevent a bloodbath that will inevitable drown them, too.

Parties React

PA300110 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Sep 85 p 20 A

[By Flor Quintero]

[Text] As long as the National Guard has control of the government, Panama will have a political crisis, stated the Popular Action Party, PAPO, in a communique sent to LA PRENSA yesterday, which deals with the removal of former president Nicolas Ardito Barletta.

The communique said that since 1968, the country has been oscillating from fraud to coup d'etat. "The actions hurt our prestige and present us as a primitive society in which decisions are imposed by the sword. The Panamanians are tired of puppet governments at the service of militarism."

"There is one alternative on which we must all agree and that is to have a national constituent assembly, in which all sectors will be represented, to establish the foundations for a modern state with definite checks and balances and with solid institutions that will guarantee national concord."

In this respect, the PAPO said that there is no other formula that will enable the country to have a serious institutional life "without comedies and tragedies."

Finally, the PAPO said in its communique: "In this ridiculous and at the same time dramatic moment for the Panamanian nation, the PAPO expresses once again its opposition to the military usurpation and to the political system which continuously changes presidents as if they were disposable." "We call on the people to keep struggling for a decent country."

Meanwhile, the Socialist Workers Party, PST, commenting on the change of presidents carried out by the Defense Forces, said: "Ardito Barletta was imposed by the Defense Forces, which are now removing him. This is what the people are saying about Ardito Barletta's resignation."

The PST said that it is also partly true -- but not entirely -- that the direct cause was the violent death of Dr Hugo Spadafora. The PST also said: Ardito Barletta will not be the last president to resign. This is simply a maneuver to maintain the deprivation and repression plan imposed by the military regime.

The PST warned the Panamanian people not to fall for the argument released from the garrisons and echoed by labor and political leaders of the National Council of Organized Workers, CONATO; the National Federation of Associations and Organizations of Public Employees, FUNASEP; and the National Democratic Union, UNADE, -- which are allied with the regime -- that Ardito Barletta resigned because of differences over economic issues." The PST called for a general sit-down strike "as the only way to put an end to the military dictatorship."

It also is in favor of establishing a free, democratic, and sovereign constitutent assembly to reorganize the country and ensure that justice is provided to those who have been tortured, to those who have disappeared, and to those who have been beheaded [decapitados].

ASSEMBLY MEMBERS ASK FOR POLICE PROTECTION

PA280123 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 27 Sep 85 pp A 1, A 14

[By Claudio Herrera J.]

[Excerpts] The president of the Legislative Assembly, Honorable Legislator Camilo Gozaine -- a member of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD] elected from Chiriqui Province -- announced here yesterday that he will request special protection for the legislative body from Chief of the Police Forces Lieutenant Colonel Leonidas Macias, to prevent what he described as "belligerent demonstrations."

When asked why there had not been a "quorum" for Wednesday's session -- one day after Dr Hugo Spadafora's brothers requested in the assembly that a special commission be appointed with broad powers to investigate Spadafora's murder -- Gozaine said: All (the legislators) of us have had problems in the vicinity of the Legislative Palace "that do not allow us to operate."

Two demonstrations have taken place inside the Legislative Palace during Gozaine's term. The first one took place shortly after he was elected president of the legislature after Honorable Legislator Jerry Wilson N., PRD, concluded his term. On that occasion, leaders and grass-roots members of the National Council of Organized Workers (CONATO) took over the Legislative Assembly, including the podium."

The most recent demonstration with a significant number of people took place last Tuesday when the Spadafora brothers came to the **Legislative** Assembly after concluding a fast at the UN offices in Panama City. They were accompanied by friends and followers, as well as members of the Coordinating Board for National Civilianization (COCINA). On that occasion, they did not "take over" the assembly hall, but they shouted many slogans and remarks against some legislators of the government wing.

The security service in the Legislative Assembly is assigned to individuals who are dressed in civilian clothes and also guards all the streets adjacent to the Legislative Palace.

COSTA RICA

GUTIERREZ HOLDS MEETINGS WITH MINISTERS AT UN

PA272357 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Sept 85

[Text] At the UN General Assembly Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has been contacting the foreign ministers heading the delegations of friendly countries. After addressing the plenary assembly on Wednesday on the Central American situation, the Contadora Group's role [words indistinct] the regional conflict, Gutierrez has been making direct, personal contacts with the delegates of friendly countries. The idea is to obtain greater support and understanding, especially from European countries, regarding the region's real development and the difficulties that Costa Rica is currently experiencing as a result of the conflict.

According to reports obtained at the Foreign Ministry, Gutierrez will continue to head our country's delegation to the UN General Assembly until next week. The minister is slated to return either Saturday or Sunday next week, as it is felt that his stay in New York is very important. Four Latin American presidents are attending the UN General Assembly, and many foreign ministers and leaders of friendly countries will also attend.

MONGE WILLING TO GRANT VISAS TO CUBAN PRISONERS

PA280003 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 20 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez would be willing to grant visas to 300 Cuban political prisoners if the government of that country were to release that many. This announcement was made by members of the Committee of Relatives of the 100 [Comite de Familiares de los Cien], an organization that has been working for the last 21 years on behalf of the human rights of prisoners in Cuba.

Representatives of that organization arrived in our country a few days ago to thank Monge Alvarez for this countless efforts on behalf of those in captivity.

Members of the organization visited the Presidential House yesterday and again expressed their gratitude for our government's efforts. At the presidency they also introduced Enrique Vasquez, who was released on 18 April and arrived in Costa Rica on 9 September. Vasquez was imprisoned in Cuba's jails for just over 23 years.

According to the committee's president, Dr Jorge Roblejo Lorie, from here they will go on to Europe.

PRESIDENCY MINISTRY REPORTS RESULTS OF IMF TALKS

PA281614 San Jose Radio Relo, in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] A communique issued by the Ministry of the Presidency has stated that the current policy of periodic wage increases will be maintained by the Monge government. As a favorable result of the talks held with the IMF authorities, the government will be able to maintain that policy and other actions that benefit lower income sectors.

The high-level mission that negotiated with the IMF included Presidency Minister Danilo Jimenez, Finance Minister Porfirio Morera, and Central Bank President Eduardo Lizano.

Another favorable result of the negotiations with the IMF is that the government will not order an increase in fuel prices. The positive results of the talks will permit the government to maintain its most important social welfare policies such as those dealing with periodic wage increases, fuel prices, and basic services.

It was also reported that as a result of those talks, the IMF agreed to extend the stand-by agreement that expires in March 1986.

CENTRAL BANK ORDERS MINI-DEVALUATION OF COLON

PA291726 San Jose Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The Costa Rican Central Bank's Board of Directors has ordered the 16th devaluation this year of the colon. As of this morning, the purchase price of the dollar is 51.95 colones, and the selling price is 52.45 colones. The new mini-devaluation is equivalent to 25 cents.

Despite the dollar's drop on international money markets, the Costa Rican Central Bank is adhering to a policy of mini-devaluations. The policy of periodic and slight adjustments in the exchange rate is part of the IMF demands. According to the rate of the mini-devaluations that are being implemented, the U.S. dollar is expected to reach 54 colones by the end of this year.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT REJECTS REBEL PROPOSAL FOR TALKS

PA010423 Paris AFP in English 0415 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpt] San Salvador, Oct 1 (AFP) -- El Salvador's Government has rejected proposals for peace negotiations put forward by left-wing guerrillas and their political wing, an official source said here Monday.

The proposal, made public last weekend, was signed by Shafik Handal, a military commander of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), and Guillermo Ungo, chairman of the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR). A government spokesman said the latest offer was a repetition of terms proposed last November on which the government had already stated its views.

The latest text suggested the opening of "negotiations, without pre-conditions, which could lead to an honorable political settlement" of the country's civil war. The rebels also proposed an end to importing arms and ammunition, the setting up of a provisional government with power-sharing, and the maintenance of two armed forces -- the government's and the guerrillas.

Adolfo Rey Prendes, a cabinet minister close to President Jose Napoleon Duarte, said that accepting the rebels' offer would amount to going back to square one." He said [word indistinct] favored continuation of negotiations already begun.

ARENA'S D'AUBUISSON REPLACED BY CRISTIANI

PA302024 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 30 Sep 85 pp 13, 23

[Text] Roberto D'Aubuisson was replaced as secretary general of ARENA (Nationalist Republican Alliance] by Alfredo Cristiani yesterday after being defeated by a narrow margin of votes cast during the party's general assembly.

Major Roberto D'Aubuisson was designated honorary president-for-life. The outgoing secretary general, who has led the party during the various elections that have taken place in the country since it was founded, accepted the appointment.

Cristiani is an experienced coffee grower and businessman. He has been a member of the Salvadoran Cooperative of Cotton Growers [Cooperativa Algodonera Salvadorena], the Coffee Growers Association [Asociacion Cafetalera], and Avecafe [not further identified], and is a successful businessman and farmer. He is married to Margarita Llach and has three children.

"I have just asked this assembly to analyze our current situation, the convenience of replacing certain leaders, and not to withdraw but to allow for a better organization and leadership of the party in the context of the current situation of not having a campaign before us," said Maj D'Aubuisson.

He said that he worked hard to explain to his fellow party members why the measure is positive and to convince them of that. He said that he will continue to serve the party with military and political discipline.

During the interview he stated that several people were qualified to replace him as secretary general of the party. He added that moreover, Alfredo Cristiani was slated to be president of the party, but that that was subject to discussion in the various working groups that would analyze the proposal.

During the more than 1 hour long recess declared at the assembly, the working groups were reviewing proposals to decide who would occupy the ARENA leadership positions. They reached the conclusion that Alfredo Cristiani was the best choice for secretary general. The party was pleased with the decision.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO HONDURAS REPORTED

PA300038 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 Sep 85, pp 5, 21

[Text] Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo Claramount left for Tegucigala yesterday to present to the Honduran Government the Salvadoran counterproposal regarding the border conflict between the two countries. Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Sevego Peralta and Julio Rey Prendes, culture and communications minister and main presidential adviser, are accompanying Castillo Claramount, who said: "We are going on a brief visit to submit to the Honduran Government our proposal, which has the people's approval."

Meanwhile, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica told the Honduran Congress over the weekend that there is a possibility of reaching a direct agreement with El Salvador on the century-old border conflict.

Negotiations on the border conflict have been going on for the past 4 years and 9 months, in accordance with a general peace agreement signed by the two countries in 1980, which established a 5-year period, scheduled to expire in December, to reach a final agreement.

Although Paz Barnica said that a direct agreement could be reached, on Thursday morning he presented a team of European experts on international law that will represent Honduras at The Hague International Court in the Netherlands. The jurists who will represent Honduras at The Hague are: Paul Devisscher of Belgium; Julio Gonzalez Campoi Arias de Saavedra y Maguelar of Spain; Jan Depuy, Pierre Dupuy and Amel Bardonnet of France, and Derek W. Bowett of Great Britain.

Some observers have indicated that this means that Honduras does not really believe that a direct agreement will be reached, that the problem will have to be submitted to the International Court, and that, therefore, it is taking the necessary steps to make a good showing at The Hague court.

PRISONER TIED TO DUARTE KIDNAPPING PARDONED

PA010303 Paris AFP in Spanish 0149 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Sep (AFP) -- The Salvadoran legislative assembly tonight pardoned Costa Rican citizen Julio Romero Talavera, who had been charged with terrorism and sentenced to 26 years in prison by a military tribunal. Romero Talavera, captured 25 January 1981 while flying an aircraft that allegedly supplied arms to the guerrillas, is one of the 34 political prisoners whose release is demanded by the kidnappers of President Jose Napoleon Duarte's eldest daughter.

The decision was interpreted in political circles as a specific step by the government toward the release of Ines Guadalupe Duarte and her friend Ana Cecilia Villega, who were kidnapped in San Salvador on 10 September.

FMLN ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON KIDNAPPED MAYORS

PA290023 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 27 Sep 85

[FMLN General Command communique dated September 1985]

[Text] 1. The FMLN General Command, in compliance with orders previously issued by the revolutionary leadership in the controlled zones, ordered the capture of nine mayors from nine towns in Chalatenango and Cabanas Departments who were engaged in the Yankee counterinsurgency plan in our country. The General Command is aware that the representatives of the people and the revolution in the zone repeatedly tried to persuade these officials to desist from their activities, but, given their persistent counterinsurgent activities, we had to arrest them.

2. A pseudodemocratic government facade was installed in El Salvador in 1984 under the leadership of the Ronald Reagan administration, which has sought to continue crushing the Salvadoran people's just hopes and defeat the FMLN, the genuine vanguard of our people. This government, given its essence, goals, and actions, is a counterinsurgent government. It is comprised of the puppet Army's High Command, which is totally subordinated to the Pentagon's military schemes, the figure of Jose Napoleon Duarte, and his Christian Democratic Party. As far as our people are concerned, this government has achieved the following:

A. The betrayal of our national interests in favor of the plans of aggression against our people and the brother peoples of Central America.

B. Thousands of Salvadorans living in extremely difficult conditions because the regime has not been able to meet their just demands.

C. A greater debt, because the dollars are used only to support their useless war against the FMLN-FDR, the legitimate representatives of our people.

D. The systematic violation of the people's most elemental rights: bombings of the civilian population; mass arrests of hundreds of women, children, and elders in rebel-controlled zones; and kidnappings and disappearances of union and labor organization leaders.

3. The regime has used a military plan to impose local representatives who do not represent the people's will. The FMLN's political-military actions have steadily annihilated the enemy's repressive power in a large area of the country and, supported by the working masses, has built a new people's power. A significant percentage of the territory and the people are now under FMLN control, and the existence of a dual power has become an undeniable reality. The puppet government tried to counter the situation of dual power this year through the use of dollars and Yankee advisers by preparing a million-dollar propaganda campaign with the participation of the puppet Army as the main element. It prepared the electoral farce in some of the towns, and it tried to convince the world that the counterinsurgency program had been consolidated. However, the truth is different: Jose Napoleon Duarte and the pro-Yankee top-level military commanders exert no political or military control in the zone. The artificial power has tried to win over the people in our controlled zones with the intention of carrying out its genocidal plans, but the only reply has been the people's rejection of the Duartist policy.

4. The traditional local representatives in the towns of Chalatenango Department are part of the U.S. plans. Consciously or unconsciously, these mayors are pressured or coerced by the 4th Infantry Brigade's military commanders to carry out the enemy's war plans. These mayors are being pressured to:

A. Organize the enemy's intelligence networks in order to carry out a psychological war against the zones under our control.

B. Organize so-called "civil defense" groups in order to create a system of violence and terror against the people who sympathize with the FMLN.

C. Provide information so the Army can capture those who collaborate with the FMLN in those towns. However, they fail to meet the people's demands for health facilities, schools, and road repairs. Instead, the Army has rationed the shipments of food and supplies for the people.

D. Participate in the actions which Duarte and Colonel Ochoa officially called psychological warfare operations.

5. The FMLN does not accept any counterinsurgency plans. The revolution's power is based on the people's support, which is the source of its strength and legitimacy. Consequently, we have disrupted the local counterinsurgency plans; we will not allow them to develop in Chalatenango because the FMLN is the one which exerts political-military control in that zone.

The names of the captured mayors are as follows:

1. Adolfo Hernandez Henriquez, mayor of Nombre de Jesus
2. Francisco Melara Sola, mayor of Agua Caliente
3. Luis Leon, mayor of San Fernando
4. Hernan Lopez Lopez, mayor of Santa Rita
5. Jose Tobias Molina, mayor of San Rafael
6. Jose Antonio Pereira, mayor of Comalapa
7. Felipe de Jesus Lopez, mayor of San Francisco Morazan
8. Fernando Rodriguez, mayor of Dulce Nombre de Maria
9. Jorge Arnulfo Escalante, mayor of Tejutepeque

The mayors were captured at a time when Colonel Sigfrido Ochoa claimed he had control over all the towns in Chalatenango Department.

6. Finally, we want to tell the captured mayors' relatives that they are in good health and are being treated well, under the FMLN's responsibility, and their cases will be handled according to the revolutionary power's instructions.

United to fight until the final victory!
Revolution or death, we will win!
[Signed] FMLN General Command, September 1985

MORAZAN MAYOR CAPTURED BY REBELS FOUND

PA262304 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] San Simon residents have reported to this radio station that Antonio Hernandez, mayor of this Morazan Department village who was captured by rebels more than 6 months ago, has been found.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified resident] Hernandez, San Simon mayor, was found seriously ill near the Torola River and was picked up by a security organization patrol. He was taken to a hospital, where he is recovering. [end recording]

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS EFFORTS ON BELIZE ISSUE TO CEASE

PA291556 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 27 Sep 85 p 4

[Text] Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade said yesterday the current government will make no further efforts regarding Belize before Great Britain. He said that the Mejia Victores government believes that any final decision regarding this issue should be made by the next government. The foreign minister also said that he will not contact British delegates during the 40th UN General Assembly session to discuss this issue.

Foreign Minister Andrade announced that he will leave for New York next week to participate in the 40th General Assembly meeting where he will deliver an address on behalf of Guatemala on 3 October.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA BLAMES U.S. FOR ABDUCTION OF YOUTHS

PA301613 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said today that the revolutionary government will continue its diplomatic efforts to obtain the release of the youths of the 50th Anniversary Educational Brigade who today reached their first year in captivity at the hands of counterrevolutionaries. During a meeting held this afternoon at the Foreign Ministry with the parents and relatives of the missing youths, Commander Ortega blamed the U.S. Government for the abductions and urged the Reagan administration to cease financing terrorist actions against the Nicaraguan people.

In this dialogue with the youths' mothers, the president said that the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference should find a way to free the youths who are being held in counter-revolutionary camps in Honduras and Costa Rica. The mothers, who carried photos of their missing sons, told the president about the atrocities the counterrevolutionaries have committed. Commander Daniel Ortega responded:

[Begin recording] [Ortega] Eighteen 19-year-olds, whose crime is that they were teaching peasants how to read and write, were abducted by the freedom fighters that President Reagan finances. President Reagan is promoting terrorism and abduction here in Central America. How old is she?

[Unidentified speaker] [response indistinct]

[Ortega] Nineteen, a 19-year-old girl was also abducted. She was 18 when she was abducted and she is now 19. Another victim of President Reagan's terrorist policy. Who abducted her? President Reagan's freedom fighters. Who abducted her? Those who receive funds from the U.S. Congress and President Reagan's support. Therefore, President Reagan is promoting terrorism in Central America, and promoting abductions of youths in Central America, abductions of Nicaraguan students who were teaching people how to read and write. They were unarmed, working in rural areas. When did you last see them?

[Unidentified speaker] [response indistinct]

[Ortega] They have been held for 1 year now. [end recording]

President Ortega continued by stating that the freedom fighters of the Reagan administration have kidnapped and murdered thousands of Nicaraguans, and that President Reagan has not said a word about this. He said that if President Reagan were against terrorism he would order the mercenaries to release the boys of the 50th Anniversary Brigade.

During the dialogue with the families of the 50th Anniversary Brigade members, whose mission was to teach peasants how to read and write, the president referred to the false reports broadcast by the counterrevolutionary Radio 15 September that Nicaragua is involved in the kidnapping of the daughter of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte. The station said that she is in Managua. President Ortega said:

[Begin recording] The statement issued by the mercenary radio station financed by the United States is absolutely false. It is an attempt to make it appear that Nicaragua is involved in this action. That is the truth; that is their intention. However, we have not received a note from the Salvadoran Government. We received a communication in which they asked Nicaragua to help resolve this case within its capabilities. Nicaragua wants to assist; however, as we are not involved in this action, it is not in our power at this time to do anything except express our desire that this problem be resolved satisfactorily. [end recording]

FSLN CRITICIZES U.S. INVITATION TO LEGISLATORS

PA291512 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1750 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] The FSLN has described as discriminatory the invitation extended by the U.S. Government to four Nicaraguan legislators to visit that country to exchange views on drafting the Nicaraguan constitution. A dispatch from Havana indicates that FSLN legislator Humberto Solis Barker said that a member of his party who was also invited was denied authorization to go because he has withdrawn from the legislature, although unofficially. Solis Barker heads a legislative delegation that has visited seven Latin American countries, including Cuba, to exchange views on the drafting of the new Nicaraguan constitution that will be subjected to a national plebiscite later this year.

PASTORA REJECTS U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT REPORT

PA291417 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 18 Sep 85 p 6

[Communique issued by Eden Pastora Gomez, commander in chief of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, "somewhere in the southern part of Nicaragua" -- date not given]

[Text] I have learned through the radio that U.S. newspapers have published the text of a report in which the State Department says that the armed forces opposed to the Marxist-Leninist government of Managua are incapable of defeating it.

There are two military forces fighting against the Marxist government in Managua that disguises itself as Sandinist. One of these forces, in the north, is led by colonels who defended Somoza's genocidal regime to the last minute; this military force has still not publicly rectified its mistake of 45 years and, for economic reasons, it calls its forces anti-Sandinist, counterrevolutionaries, and anticommunist. I cannot give an opinion on the military incapacity of those forces gathered around the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] to overthrow the communist regime in Nicaragua, because I do not know the details of the U.S. State Department assertion. All I know of the FDN is what everyone knows: its close relationship with the CIA and the State Department, the aid it is receiving from other sources and from the most powerful country on earth and upon which its existence, its actions, and destiny depend.

There is another force fighting in southern Nicaragua. This force is made up of men who are genuinely and historically Sandinists, revolutionaries, and anticommunists. Their military chiefs have sought pluralistic democracy and freedom, a cause that has traditionally kept them fighting dictatorships all of their lives. Formerly, it was the Somoza dictatorship and now it is the FSLN National Directorate. They have never yielded in their actions, nor have they ever swerved from those principles in the least. This military force is the armed branch of ARDE, member of the Southern Opposition Bloc [BOS].

ARDE's military incapacity to defeat the communist government of Managua, as stated by the State Department, is a current face, but merely circumstantial and temporary in the historic future of the war that the Nicaraguan people are waging against a dictatorship, formerly Somozist but now communist, which has been perpetuated virtually without opposition. The reasons ARDE is currently incapable of defeating the government of Managua militarily are obvious and well known. If the circumstances change, ARDE's winning capacity will be proven by being able to continue fighting for more than 2 years without the least help from the CIA and the State Department, which instead have unleashed an open persecution against democratic and anticommunist groups that have tried to help ARDE. ARDE is currently not in a condition to militarily defeat the government of Managua because those who encouraged us to start a war, armed us, and financed us, taking advantage of our patriotism and democratic spirit, sold us out. No one knows what was said, discussed, and agreed upon during the three rounds of negotiations in Manzanillo, four in Atlanta, and two in Washington. What we do know is that immediately after those negotiaions began, they tried to divide us in the south; the military and economic aid we were receiving was suspended; and the helicopters, planes, and arms we had stored were stolen from us. Under these conditions, the incapacity to defeat the communism of Managua has been imposed upon us.

Those who no longer discuss the airfield in Punta Huete, the MIG planes, the helicopters delivered to the communists which are more effective than the planes, the foreign advisers who are nothing but the occupation forces of Nicaragua, the arms trafficking from Cuba and the USSR to Central America which is supporting the Salvadoran guerrillas, the naval base the Soviets are building in San Juan del Sur, or the atomic submarine bases in Monkey Point, the deepest reef in the Caribbean, those who no longer discuss these things or the U.S. strategic security have already negotiated those issues with the communists.

Despite those negotiations, the lack of aid, and what is even worse, the persecution, we still are in Chontales, Boaco, Zelaya, and San Juan. If we had the means, we would not have a communist government in Managua, nor a permament threat against democracy in America. They think that with the FDN they are going to defeat communism in my country. I ask: Why haven't they done it in 3 years of struggle? I also ask: Why haven't they been given helicopter gunships and transport planes because the ones they have are the ones they took away from us? I would like to know why they have not received boats to fight at sea, artillery, or rockets to defend themselves from the deadly Soviet MI-24 helicopters? I am sure there is not a general in the CIA, in the Pentagon, or anywhere else who can think, that in 3 years with 10,000 men and purposely limited aid one can defeat a government such as the communist government of Managua.

ARDE is fighting in southern Nicaragua to defeat the communists, but it realizes that in order to do so it must fight against the military occupying Nicaragua and also the Manzanillo negotiations. This is what the politicians should clearly understand. Nicaraguans should unite because united we can defeat communism in our country, and free ourselves of them. ARDE is prepared for a prolonged war, a war for a country free from communist totalitarianism, without a return to the Somozist past. Free fatherland or death.

Eden Pastora Gomez, commander in chief of ARDE's fighting force in southern Nicaragua.

D'ESCOTO, STATESMEN DISCUSS AREA SITUATION AT UN

PA291432 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] United Nations -- Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto is having intensive meetings with Latin American statesmen and representatives from other continents to discuss the Central American situation and the U.S. attacks on the Sandinist revolution. D'Escoto had meetings with Presidents Jose Sarney from Brazil, Alan Garcia from Peru, and Julio Sanguinetti from Uruguay, who participated in the UN 40th General Assembly session. He also met with USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, with whom he agreed that a peaceful agreement in Central America can only be reached without foreign intervention. They also agreed on bilateral cooperation. During his speech on Tuesday, Shevardnadze said that Nicaragua is a victim of imperialist aggression, and that the United States opposed the negotiations in order to continue its domination of the area. D'Escoto also met with the Panamanian and Colombian foreign ministers, and had planned to do the same with his Venezuelan and Mexican counterparts. The four are members of the Contadora Group. It was also reported that D'Escoto reaffirmed Nicaragua's commitment to peace and added that the final stage of the negotiations being promoted by the Group should directly address the U.S. aggression as the destabilizing element in the regional situation. Finally, he will meet with the foreign minister of India, the country that is presently chairing the Nonaligned Movement.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister also attended a luncheon hosted by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar for Latin American leaders attending the assembly. In addition to the already mentioned presidents from Brazil and Uruguay, the meeting was attended by Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, Panamanian President Nicolas Ardito Barletta, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, and the foreign ministers of Cuba, Isidoro Malmierca; Mexico Bernardo Sepulveda; Peru, Allan Wagner; Colombia, Augusto Ramirez Ocampo; and Costa Rica, Carlos Gutierrez. The subject of the foreign debt was also discussed during the meeting, and the Peruvian foreign minister announced the presentation of a draft resolution linking its payment to an amount of its exports. Perez de Cuellar said that the General Assembly could be an appropriate forum to discuss the financial, social, and political aspects of the debt.

TANZANIA'S NYERERE ARRIVES FOR VISIT 29 SEP

Greeted by Castro at Airport

FL301325 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania at the Jose Marti International Airport. Representing the Cuban people, hundreds of Havana residents gave a warm welcome to the distinguished visitor.

At 1555 on 29 September Julius Nyerere began his third official and friendly visit to Cuba at the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. During his stay in Cuba, the Tanzanian leader will meet with Cuba's top leaders and will tour various points of interests. Nyerere arrived in Cuba from the United Nations where he spoke at the 40th General Assembly. At the meeting, he called for Third World countries to confront all U.S. attempts to silence the defenses of peace and justice.

One of the most respected and loved statisticians of the African continent, Nyerere possesses the Jose Marti Order which he received in 1974 during his first visit to Cuba. The new visit by the Tanzanian leader will revitalize the two peoples' struggle against imperialism.

Castro Holds Reception

FL301326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, has attended a reception held in his honor by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Also attending the reception were members of the Politburo, Secretariat, Central Committee, as well as ministers, leaders of mass organizations, state organizations, and members of the diplomatic corps.

Nyerere Honors Marti, Tours Havana

FL010045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania and of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, has paid tribute to Cuban national hero Jose Marti at the Revolutionary Square. President Nyerere placed a floral wreath in the base of the monument and respectfully observed moments of silence.

Members of the high-level Tanzanian delegation visiting us attended the event. The distinguished guests were accompanied by Politburo member Jorge Risquet Valdes, Vice Foreign Minister Jose Raul Viera, and Cuban Ambassador to Tanzania Luis Castillo.

In another event held today, the Tanzanian president and the delegation accompanying him in his official visit to Cuba toured Havana's historic area. Accompanied by Jorge Risquet Valdes, the African head of state visited the parade ground and the city's history museum where its Deputy Director Eusebio Leal gave an ample explanation of our capital's colonial area.

Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of Havana's Provincial Assembly of the People's Government, and Havana's First Party Secretary Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, both Central Committee members, also took part in the tour.

COMMENTARY ANALYZES CENTRAL AMERICAN FOREIGN DEBT

PA280430 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 25 Sep 85

["Our American" commentary]

[Text] Almost 75 percent of the Central American countries' debt, which has risen above $15 billion, belongs to El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras -- in other words, the nations in the area that devote large sums of money for their arms buildup. These are also the nations that register the highest indexes of poverty in the region. The authorities in these four Central American countries do not seem to take into consideration the dramatic socio-economic reality in which their respective people live; quite the contrary, they continue to be immersed in a rash arms buildup under the pretext of fighting a communist conspiracy.

The Guatemalan, Salvadoran, Costa Rican, and Honduran Governments also truest in the financial aid that the United States has been giving them, since it has prevented the collapse of these countries' underdeveloped and dependent economies. Nevertheless, this is only a temporary solution for economic systems that require radical measures to counter the crisis in the long run. Economic development projects are virtually nil in these four nations, and the budget destined for non-military sectors is really insignificant, mostly aimed at unproductive plans. Private investments are controlled by a minuscule group of oligarchic sectors which are only interested in sumptuous works; according to recent surveys, many of these familes have decided to withdraw their money from the country and place it in banks abroad, given the fear of an even worse crisis and the consequent bankruptcy of their small businesses.

This situation provokes a quick deterioration in the already low standard of living for most of the population in these four countries. It means that more children, adults, and elderly people will die of starvation and incurable diseases; unemployment and poverty will increase; and, consequently, the abyss which separates the few rich from the many poor will grow deeper.

The phenomenon of Central America's foreign debt is not, of course, totally different from that of the other countries on the continent. However, due to specific circumstances, this is where it becomes a presage of death. The economic backwardness in these countries has reached alarming levels, and the development of their agriculture -- the source of their main export products -- is paralyzed. Hence, their trade levels have registered a noticeable decrease; in 1981, it amounted to $1.15 billion, but it will decrease by $750 million this year. This means that Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica will not even be able to stabilize their level of foreign exchange income from trade activities. Consequently, the interest and capital of their foreign debt will grow along side their low exports.

Such are the causes for the increasing rebellion which is registered in each one of these countries; it has even taken the form of national rebellion, first in El Salvador and then in Guatemala. The people's just demands for economic and social improvements are countered by the authorities' repression and new measures which reduce even more the people's low purchasing power. The force of weapons represents the only way in which the regimes in these nations can remain in power. Consequently, they compromise the sovereignty and independence of their respective nations to foreign capital, particularly that of the United States. Only a radical change in the economic and government structures will allow the much needed social change required by these nations, so that each mother may have something to feed her children and the general population may work in peace for development and justice.

CURRENT IMF POLICY TOWARDS MEXICO CRITICIZED

PA271423 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 24 Sep 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] When the initial reports reached Cuba on the first earthquake that violently shook Mexico City and other vast regions of the country, causing so many citizens and a great amount of material damage, Cuban President Fidel Castro was meeting with delegates to the Latin American Press Forum on the Regional Financial Crisis. Fidel Castro personally read to the delegates the cables that were arriving on the terrible disaster and said that more than any sentimental expression of solidarity with that brother country, the best specific evidence of solidarity that could be offered during this time would be for the international community to demand that creditors not ask Mexico to pay its foreign debt, because its resources have not been sufficient to meet the dimensions of this tragedy.

But not even 24 hours had elapsed from the time Mexico experienced the first earthquake -- the worst in its history -- before the IMF issued a communique declaring a suspension of credit to that Latin American country. The decision taken by this efficient defender of the large transnational banks will have very negative repercussions on the emergency needs which have arisen in Mexico, as more than ever before, it will be pressed to use the credit it has already negotiated with the international banks. Financial sources reported that the decision was adopted on Thursday, the day of the earthquake, because Mexico had not complied with the agreements it reached with the IMF. The Spanish news agency EFE, which reported the news, said that Mexico's terrible natural catastrophe will not prompt the IMF to review its stance. On this matter, the Italian news agency ANSA said that international financial circles do not usually take into account emotional, moral, or diplomatic considerations. Some banking sources have said that the Mexico's only alternative in the wake of the financial cut back ordered by the IMF is to review its payment of the foreign debt.

As is known, Mexico is the second largest debtor of the area called the Third World. Mexico's financial commitments total almost $100 billion, and it must pay a monthly avegage of $1 billion in interest.

The U.S. newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL said that unless the IMF agrees to revise the terms of the supended credit, Mexicans will have to negotiate another austerity plan with the IMF. As is apparent, the situation is extremely difficult for Mexico, a country which only 2 months ago managed to refinance its foreign debt and to postpone its payments for the next quarter. That nation is also affected in economic and financial matters due to the decline in the price of oil and the growing tariff barriers and other sorts of barriers imposed by the United States.

A statement issued later on by the IMF management aiming to attenuate the deep outrage the international community experienced because of the decision it took, merely stressed the decision to suspend credit to Mexico. The communique states exactly that the news circulating on this matter is based on a mistaken interpretation. The communique adds, however, that it is expected that no member-country can continue to draw under the IMF unless it is capable of observing the terms of the agreements reached.

These pressures on Mexico during a time when it is undergoing one of the worst disasters that can befall any region of the planet, demonstrates once again the true nature of institutions such as the IMF, as its benefits always come first -- even at the cost of the most inhuman extortion.

CHEMICAL WEAPONS' ROLE IN NATO STRATEGY VIEWED

PA272331 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Sep 85

["World Events" commentary by Miguel Cabrera]

[Text] While socialist countries advocate the creation of an area free of chemical and nuclear weapons in Central Europe and undertake efforts to put an end to the arms race, NATO's chief commander, U.S. General Bernard Rogers, has reiterated to the press his proposal to increase the development and production of chemical weapons, which would be used in case of an eventual war against the Warsaw Pact countries. Bernard Rogers has devised a plan to increase the role of chemical, biological, and bacteriological weapons in Western strategy, with the goal of achieving much-desired military superiority over the socialist bloc.

NATO strategists believe that an increase of these types of weapons in Western arsenals will make it possible to negotiate with the USSR from a position of strength, and will oblige that country to accept the Pentagon's plans. Bernard Roger's statement reflects U.S. arrogance within NATO, since his viewpoints echo Washington's aggressive policy, without taking into consideration the governments he supposedly represents.

On several occasions, West European circles have protested the minimal importance given by U.S. military leaders to the policy of the U.S. allies, who have said that this is because in case of war, NATO forces will only obey orders given by the Pentagon, although some unrealistically may not think so.

Bernard Rogers' statement is aimed at creating a tense atmosphere to justify a U.S. intransigent and warmongering stance at the November summit between Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

In his attempt to intimidate western opinion, Rogers told the press: If I were a Warsaw Pact general, I would launch a barrage of nonresidual [no persistentes] chemical weapons in order to create panic among NATO commanders, who in turn would order their troops to wear protective clothes, thus reducing their operational capacity by 50 percent.

More than an anecdote, these words symbolize U.S. military men's warmongering spirit. Fortunately for mankind, the Warsaw Pact forces seek peace and try to avoid a confrontation that might put an end to life in our planet.

The specialists estimate that the United States has over 3 million chemical artillery missiles [proyectiles quimicos de artilleria] that contain so-called nerve gas. Its arsenals have hundreds of thousands of aerial bombs and toxic gas mines and more than 1,500 U.S. planes are equipped with 600-liter tanks of the deadly substance known as DX.

In several parts of the world the Pentagon has used both chemical and biological weapons, but it was in Vietnam where they inflicted the most damage. During the U.S. aggression against that country, thousands of persons were affected by the so-called Agent Orange. Even hundreds of U.S. soldiers suffered the consequences of using this substance. After the defeat inflicted on the aggressors in Vietnam, the U.S. people massively protested against the use of those weapons and forced then-President Richard Nixon to declare a moratorium on their manufacture. This moratorium was abolished a short time later.

It cannot be forgotten that Nixon declared the moratorium at a time when U.S. arsenals contained 200,000 tons of chemical products and that only a small portion of those accumulated substances suffice to destroy any form of life on earth.

The NATO chief speaks like what he is: a spokesman of the U.S. military-industrial complex, which recently began testing for the most dangerous warmongering adventure mankind has ever known. "star wars."

Only the firm and brave unity of the peaceful forces in the United States and the rest of the world can stop those who, like Rogers, seek to go down in history as warmongers.

MALMIERCA PROTESTS UN SEATING ARRANGEMENT

PA010123 Paris AFP in Spanish 0015 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Text] United Nations, New York, 30 Sep (AFP) -- Isidoro Malmierca, the Cuban minister of foreign relations, protested vigorously today to the UN chief of protocol for what he described as "a serious professional mistake."

Malmierca vigorously scolded 'Ali Teymur (Egypt) for having placed him between his Chilean counterpart Jaime del Valle and the Grenadian representative to the United Nations during last week's luncheon at the United Nations.

AFP witnessed Malmierca's angry protest to the international official. (He said: "I hope this will not happen again") at the same time that Teymur apologized.

Cuba does not have diplomatic relations with either Grenada -- since U.S. military intervention of October 1983 -- or with Chile -- since the toppling of President Salvador Allende.

Ambassadors of the Latin American and Caribbean Group at the United Nations participate in professional and social activities with colleagues from countries whose governments are not officially recognized, but this does not take place at the ministerial level. It is not known whether Malmierca spoke to his neighbors at the table.

DOMINICA

GOVERNMENT SAYS NO LIVE PARLIAMENTARY BROADCASTS

FL301640 Bridgetown CANA in English 1552 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Sep 29, CANA -- The government here rejected a call by the opposition Dominica Labour Party (DLP) for a referendum on whether parliamentary proceedings should be broadcast live.

Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, in a letter to leader of the opposition Michael Douglas, warned also that her administration was viewing seriously reported threats to disrupt the visit of Britain's Queen Elizabeth to Dominica late next month.

The opposition had called on government to hold a referendum on the live broadcast of parliamentary debates, and staged two walkouts of parliament to protest government's recent end of the eight-year procedure.

Miss Charles in her letter, dated September 27, described the parliamentary broadcast issue as a minor matter, adding that the Constitution makes no provision for such a referendum. It should be noted that only very important matters such as some...amendments to the Constitution or the Supreme Court order can be the subject of referendum, she said. Your request for a referendum on this minor matter cannot be entertained.

Miss Charles said that Douglas had twice made threats to disrupt the Queen's visit to the island because of the broadcast issue. Appropriate steps are being taken to ensure that a very important guest to this island is not insulted by the behaviour of misguided persons such as yourself and your followers, she said.

The letter gave no indication as to what steps would be taken. The opposition had said it would stage mass demonstrations to force government to change its mind about the ban on live broadcasting of parliamentary debates. The question, as to whether the parliamentary sessions should be broadcast live, is to be decided by a committee chaired by the Speaker of Parliament Marie Davis Pierre.

The opposition, allocated one seat on the five member government-dominated committee, has already made it known that it will not participate in the functions of the committee.

CHARLES DENOUNCES SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDY IN CUBA

FL301555 Bridgetown CANA in English 1624 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Sep 28, CANA -- The opposition Dominica Labour Party (DLP) said today that it had secured scholarships for Dominicans to study in Cuba and the move was immediately denounced by the government.

In a swift reaction, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles said it was evidence that the Labour Party here was Communist. The whole purpose of the scholarships is to have a core of people, who will return to Dominica, indoctrinated with the idea that what cannot be achieved by the ballot box can be achieved by other means.

In a statement the DLP said that six Dominicans have already left the state to take up the Cuban Government scholarships in medicine, physical education and other areas.

It said opposition parliamentarian Rosie Douglas is to visit a number of western states where Socialist governments are in power, for discussions aimed at securing more scholarships for Dominican youths. The scholarships are in keeping with the policy of the Labour Party to secure scholarships from international sources in areas of advanced and technical training, the party said.

There are over 50 Dominicans studying in Cuba through scholarships obtained by both the left leaning Dominica Liberation Movement (DLM) and the Labour Party.

GRENADA

MINISTER ANNOUNCES FARM LABORER'S WAGE HIKE

FL301702 Bridgetown CANA in English 1814 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Sep 29, CANA -- Grenada's Agriculture Minister George Brizan has announced a 25 per cent increase in wages for farm labourers, which comes into effect next month. In a radio broadcast, Brizan said the increase, the first granted to agricultural workers in many years, would result in men receiving 10.50 dollars (one EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.) and women getting 9.50 dollars daily.

The announcement followed weeks of discussions between government and a committee appointed by farmers in August to negotiate wage increases.

Brizan said the contract was agreed to by estate owners and employers of farm labourers. He also urged workers to build the agricultural sector. The more we put in, the more we would get out, he said.

Organisations representing cocoa, banana and nutmeg growers have reported reduced earnings from the sale of their commodities on the world market in recent years. The nutmeg industry has been particularly hard hit with profits from sales falling from three million dollars during 1977-1980 to an average loss of 169,000 dollars for 1981-84.

Brizan said the new wages increase was a first-stage approach because a further would be made to grant workers another hike next year, but this would be tied to an increase in productivity. In this connection, a technical committee with worker representation will be set up to examine the existing farm-work arrangements, and make recommendations for an equitable system of piece-work based on satisfactory and reasonable measurements, he added.

CITIZENS EDUCATED IN CUBA 'FACE DISCRIMINATION'

FL301826 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] A former Grenadian Government minister who was deposed after the U.S.-led military intervention in 1983 says college students returning to Grenada from Cuba are facing government discrimination. Scores of Grenadian students received scholarships to study in Cuba during Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's government.

Former Industrialization Minister Kendrick Radix says the current Grenadian Government is using ideological reasons to bar Cuban graduates from government jobs. Responding to the charges, Public Utilities Minister Dr Keith Mitchell says the 10-month-old government is committed to providing job opportunities to Grenada nationals who studied in Cuba. But he said the Cuban graduates are being warned against sabotaging the island's economy.

HAITI

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS NUCLEAR WASTE DUMPING PLANS

FL261517 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] The Haitian Government is protesting reported plans by seven industrial nations to dump nuclear waste in the Caribbean. On September 15th, the Netherlands director of the environmental safeguard organization Greenpeace told a news conference in Curacao about a plan underway by seven nations -- the Netherlands, Japan, West Germany, the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and France -- to dispose of radioactive nuclear waste in the Caribbean Sea. He said the area selected was a spot 600 km off the coast of the island of Hispaniola, jointly shared by Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Haiti joined Greenpeace's protest on Tuesday.

U.S. State Department officials in Washington denied plans to dispose of nuclear waste in the Caribbean and they say the American Congress prohibits the U.S. from dumping any radioactive waste in the ocean.

JAMAICA

SEAGA LEAVES FOR MONTH OF CONFERENCES

FL301440 Bridgetown CANA in English 1627 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sep 30, CANA -- Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga has left the island for a series of conferences that will keep him abroad for nearly a month. Seaga left last night for the Maldives in the Indian Ocean to attend the Commonwealth finance minister's meeting, following which he will go on to the annual World Bank-International Monetary Fund (IMF) meeting in Seoul, South Korea. Later, he flies to New York to address the United Nations General Assembly, and then goes to the Bahamas to attend the Commonwealth heads of government summit.

Seaga has said he will make the issue of South Africa's apartheid policy, and the short time span given by the IMF to developing countries to carry through adjustment programmes in exchange for its loans, the main themes of his statements abroad. But it was clear that it was the IMF issue that is uppermost in the prime minister's mind at this time. Jamaica is currently carrying out a one-year IMF programme, the third by the fund being implemented in Jamaica since Seaga came to power in 1980.

Seaga is a firm believer in IMF-type policies, and has often sharply disagreed with local opponents over the relevance of the fund's programmes for developing nations. In recent times, however, he has been sharply critical of the time frame given for economies to make tough adjustments and to respond to the measures, as he has watched the popularity of his government dwindle and Jamaicans baulk at the prolonged austerity. Seaga would like to see adjustments spread over seven to 10 years, rather than the maximum three years that is now the case.

PRIME MINISTER REFUSES TO CALL ELECTIONS

FL251441 Kingston Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Prime Minister Edward Seaga last night said that he had no intention of calling any election at this time. Speaking on the monthly call-in program on national radio, Mr Seaga said the government had a 5-year term in office, following the assembly's 1983 elections, which he said is constitutional.

He said the opposition, by not contesting this election, has set a dangerous precedent. Standing on this, Mr Seaga said the government has not denied the opposition to try for it to call elections. He said this would set the stage for future oppositions to boycott the election and then demand early elections.

CENTRAL BANK HEAD ACCEPTS WORLD BANK POSITION

FL301755 Bridgetown CANA in English 1608 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Kingston, Jamaica, Sep 30, CANA -- Central Bank Governor Horace Barber, a key figure in Jamaica's international financial negotiations since 1981, is leaving to take up a job with the World Bank. The head of the Planning Institute of Jamaica, Dr Headley Brown, is to become the new Bank of Jamaica governor on November 1, the official JAMPRESS news agency said. JAMPRESS said Barber had been appointed alternate executive director of the World Bank, representing the constituency of Canada, Ireland, Jamaica, the Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, St Lucia, St Vincent, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, and St Kitts and Nevis.

MANLEY SAYS PARTY POLICIES REMAIN UNCHANGED

FL251600 Bridgetown CANA in English 1524 GMT 25 Sep 85

[Text] London, England, Sep 25, CANA -- Jamaican opposition leader Michael Manley, reacting to allegations of a drift to the right in his socialist People's National Party (PNP), says the difference in the party is more of style than substance. Where the policies of the party are concerned, there is no change. If we are less strident, that's no bad thing: One hopes to God that we have learned something about diplomacy and methodology, especially methodology, Manley was quoted as saying by LATIN AMERICAN NEWSLETTERS, a British-based publication. Some of the left have become less active with the departure of D.K. Duncan (former PNP general secretary), but the difference in the party is more of style than substance.

Manley told a news conference in Kingston, Monday, that there was a high degree of unity in the party, which he described as being ready for a return to power. He told the publication, which specialises in Latin American affairs, that the PNP's main concern was to organise the people to get the government to call elections.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

GOVERNMENT 'BUYS' SHELL OIL REFINERY ON CURACAO

FL261549 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] For the symbolic sum of 1 Antillean guilder, the Netherlands Antilles Government has bought the oil refinery, the terminal, and the sales and shipping enterprises belonging to Shell on the island of Curacao. Shell had planned to close down the refinery and that would have been a disastrous economic blow to the island. In return for the sale, the Netherlands Antilles has agreed to abandon its claims against Shell for compensation for environmental damage.

The Netherlands Antilles Government, meanwhile, has leased the refinery to Venezuela's state oil company, which intends to process about 140,000 barrels of oil a day.

PRESIDENT PROMISES INCREASES FOR BAUXITE WORKERS

FL301505 Bridgetown CANA in English 1506 GMT 28 Sep 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sep 28, CANA -- President Desmond Hoyte, visiting the bauxite town of Linden, has promised increases in wages and salaries for bauxite workers. Hoyte said that the two percent real growth recorded in the Guyana economy last year was realised largely through the efforts of bauxite workers. He called on the workers in Linden to do everything that is humanly possible in the last quarter of 1985 to ensure maintenance of the growth and production of the bauxite industry.

Since arriving in Linden, 63 miles from Georgetown, to a welcome by an estimated 15,000 workers and residents, Hoyte has held several meetings with management and workers. Outside of promising workers increased wages and salaries before year end, Hoyte pledged immediate action to relieve a shortage of basic food items, including rice. Workers also complained that many food items are being blackmarketed in Linden at very high prices.

The new president hammered home the theme of increased productivity to help relieve the pressure on the country's embattled economy. We cannot afford any slide now ... it would be tragic to slide in 1985 after recording positive growth in 1984, he told more than 100 managers.

Hoyte ends the visit to Linden today and, within two weeks, he will visit Guyana's three other bauxite towns in Berbice County. These workers at the Kwakwani, Ituni and Everton bauxite locations will also receive retroactive increases in salaries, government officials say.

Hoyte told managers of a prediction by a World Bank consultant that Guyana's bauxite industry would have collapsed in 1984. Contrary to that prediction, Hoyte noted, we were able to achieve a remarkable increase in production.

HOYTE HOLDS FIRST OFFICIAL MEETING WITH JAGAN

FL301905 Bridgetown CANA in English 1845 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sep 30, CANA -- Guyana's President Desmond Hoyte, in office less than two months, has held his first official meeting with opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) leader Dr Cheddi Jagan, according to a joint statement issued here. The statement -- released both from the office of the president and from the PPP's headquarters -- said Hoyte and Jagan discussed wide ranging matters of a political and economic nature.

No details of specifics were released, but the statement said the two leaders talked about the appointment of a judicial service commission and an ombudsman, in line with constitutional provisions for consultants on these subjects. The statement said the discussions took place in an atmosphere of friendliness and constructiveness.

The Hoyte-Jagan meeting was held as a joint committee of the PPP and the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) met for a second round of talks aimed at preparing for a political summit between Hoyte and Jagan. It was the first committee meeting since the death of President Forbes Burnham in August. The committee is composed of key political figures in both parties, and is mandated to prepare the agenda for the proposed summit between Guyana's two most powerful political personalities -- the leaders of the PNC and the PPP. A further meeting of the committee is slated for two weeks time.

ESSEQUIBO SETTLEMENT REPORTS TERMED 'UNOFFICIAL'

FL301854 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Text] Guyana's Foreign Ministry says a Venezuelan newspaper account that says Venezuelan citizens are being encouraged to settle in the Essequibo territory is unofficial. The official refused to disclose additional information or to say if President Desmond Hoyte's government has contacted Venezuela's Government in Caracas. The Foreign Ministry did say that Guyana and Venezuela have an understanding that keeps either side from taking any action until the territorial dispute is settled by United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. Venezuela and Guyana have been involved in a long-standing dispute over who actually owns the mineral-rich Essequibo region of western Guyana.

BILL PASSED TO GOVERN AIRLINE TICKET SALES

FL261740 Bridgetown CANA in English 1654 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sep 26, CANA -- The Guyana parliament has passed a controversial bill governing the sale of airline tickets that has been criticised by the main opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) as a violation of the Constitutional right of free movement. But the measure had the full support of the small right-wing United Force (UF), the other opposition party in the National Assembly.

The bill stipulates that travel agents must be licensed to sell travel tickets locally, and that persons not ordinarily resident in Guyana must purchase tickets in foreign currency. It also sets out procedures for the paying over of foreign exchange receipts to an authorised dealer, and for the filing of quarterly returns with the (Central) Bank of Guyana. There will be an exemption for persons proceeding on study courses, or research overseas, or for medical treatment.

PPP members of parliament were critical of the residency provision which they interpreted to suggest that persons living in Guyana, and granted permanent resident status abroad, would be required to pay in foreign exchange for their tickets. But Vice-President and Attorney-General Dr Mohammed Shahabuddeen explained that a person leaving Guyana for the first time, whether to reside permanently abroad or otherwise, would be allowed to pay for his ticket in Guyana dollars.

UF leader Marcellus Fielden Singh said there was mischief in the current system for selling tickets, which he said made the measure necessary. He noted that non-residents have been travelling to Guyana on tickets bought in Guyana dollars, and arranging deals with some persons for the depositing of foreign exchange abroad. Abuse is rampant and is taking place under the present system, and you need to plug the loopholes, he said. With the legislation, hopefully these abuses that are rampant now will come to an end, Fielden Singh added.

Attorney General Shahabuddeen said for a small developing country like Guyana, the operation of an airline was an exercise in consumption of scarce foreign currency, although the Guyana Airways Corporation generates foreign exchange.

In relation to persons travelling on the airline at a foreign exchange cost to the country, he said there was a point where the line had to be drawn, and distinction had to be made, between persons resident in Guyana who are seriously committed to Guyana and who contributed to the pool of national wealth.